SUFFRAGE NEWS
NATIONAL AND
INTERNATIONAL
POLITICAL, SOCIAL
ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL

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MINORITY REPORT OF HOUSE JUDICIARY IS FAVORABLE

Wisconsin Congressman, Representing Minority Members, "Earnestly Recommends" Adoption of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

FIRST REPORT TO DEAL ONLY WITH METHOD OF OBTAINING SUFFRAGE

Washington, D. C.—Urging the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, Representative John M. Nelson, of Madison, Wis., representing the minority members of the House Judiciary Committee, presented in the House on Jan. 10, a report which, for the first time in American history, deals directly with methods of obtaining equal suffrage, and, because of the endorsement of suffrage by all the political conventions last year, is not burdened with the necessity of making an argument for the principle of equal suffrage itself.

The report marks a new era in the equal suffrage campaign. The question of whether women shall enjoy suffrage is assumed to have been settled by the promises of the political conventions; the question of how these promises shall be made law alone engages the writers of the report.

The report examines in detail the difficulties confronting constitutional amendments in each State, pointing out that a relegation of suffrage to the States presents almost insuperable obstacles.

In closing the minority report, Mr. Nelson deals with some of the sophistry opposed to suffrage, and says:

Woman Knows the Way

"No one can justify his obstructive attitude to the minds of fair-minded men, nor deceive for a moment the far-sighted, clear-visioned women in the forefront of the onward march of womanhood toward a larger democracy, nor becloud the minds of the host of women they represent throughout the land. Woman knows the way, and she will follow it, if need be, to the end of time."

Mr. Nelson and his colleagues "earnestly recommend" the adoption of Joint Resolution No. 1. The text of the report follows:

Parties Recognize Woman's Right

The undersigned members of the Committee on the Judiciary heartily commend the Committee in reporting to the House for its consideration Joint Resolution No. 1, known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment. No report was filed by the majority in opposition to its passage.

Believing, however, that the best interests of the country call for affirmative action on the part of Congress, the undersigned very respectfully submit the following views:

For more than fifty years representatives of the womanhood of the country have been knocking at the doors of Congress for permission to go through to the States, so as to secure the franchise under the Federal Constitution.

That the extension of the vote to women is right was definitely recognized by all political parties in the last presidential campaign; and the sole purpose of the Federal Amendment now pending is to make good the enfranchisement of women, nationally acknowledged to be just and right by the voters of our country in their respective political convention assembled.

The Two Ways

National emancipation of women, thus generally recognized to be just, can be achieved in but two ways:

1. The national way, which is direct, well known and effective.

2. The State way, which is roundabout, seldom used, and interminable.

According to the national way, an amendment must be passed in the United States Senate and House of Representatives by a two-thirds vote of the members voting, a quorum being present, and the amendment must then be ratified by a majority in three-fourths of the State Legislatures.

According to the State way, a State constitutional amendment must usually be passed by a two-thirds vote of the State Legislature, sometimes twice over, and must then be submitted to a referendum of the male voters of the State. This process must be repeated from State to State until the last one has acted favorably.

The State Way Discouraging

Now practical experience and long study have taught the women that the State way is rough, untravelled and all but impassable. These are some of the reasons:

1. A State constitutional amendment, if rejected by the voters, must be reintroduced into the State Legislature and the work begun all over again from the very beginning.

2. Work for State amendment must be scattered over the population and territory of thirty-seven States.

Constitution Difficult to Amend

3. The difficulty of amending many State constitutions results in a virtual denial of suffrage, because:

(a) In New Mexico, during the first twenty-five years after adoption of the present constitution, an amendment must be proposed by vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each House, and ratified by three-fourths of the electors voting in the whole state, and at least two-thirds of those voting in each county. After the expiration of twenty-five years, for further amendments, only two-thirds of the elected members and two-thirds of the electors will be required.

(b) In New Hampshire, an amendment can be submitted only by a constitutional convention, and requires for ratification two-thirds of the votes of electors voting. The convention can be called not oftener than once in seven years, and the process of calling it is excessively difficult.

(c) Indiana requires, for the approval of an amendment, a majority of the votes of all the qualified electors of the State.

(d) Seven States fix a term of years after an amendment has failed of adoption before it can be submitted: Illinois, four years; Kentucky, five years; New Jersey, five years; Pennsylvania, five years; Tennessee, six years; New Hampshire, seven years; Vermont, ten years.

(e) Four States restrict the number of amendments to be submitted at an election: Illinois to one, Kentucky to two, Arkansas to three, while Indiana declares that while an amendment agreed upon by one Legislature awaits action of the next, or of the electors, no additional amendment may be proposed.

(f) The above difficulties are not offset by the convention method of amendment. Twelve States are without provision for constitutional conventions. These States are: Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas and Vermont. In only two of these twelve States, Arkansas and North Dakota, can amendments be submitted by petition. Maryland only permits a convention every twenty years, submitting the question of its convening at that time to the electors. Eighteen States require that a majority of votes cast for a convention shall be a majority of the total votes cast at the election at which candidates are also voted for, those not voting on this proposition being counted as against it. In Georgia and Maine a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature is required to call a convention.

(g) Eleven States require, for the approval of an amendment, a majority of all the votes cast at an election, not a simple majority of the votes cast for or against the particular amendment. These are: Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas.

Since amendments arouse less popular interest than candidates, amendments usually fail in these States. Everyone who votes for a candidate, but not for or against a pending amendment, is, in fact, counted against it.

(h) In thirteen States two consecutive Legislatures must first vote favorably on the amendment. A two-thirds vote of both houses is required in several instances. In most States the Legislatures meet biennially, and in Alabama the sessions are quadrennial.

(i) In Mississippi and South Carolina final approval of an amendment is left with the Legislature again, even after the electors have approved it.

(j) In one State (Delaware) only, can suffrage be granted to women without first being submitted to the voters.

To secure equal enfranchisement, therefore, according to the State way is as difficult as barbed wire constitutional entanglements can make it.

The National Way Best

The national way is more direct, well known, and expeditious, for these reasons.

(a) The Federal Amendment saves twelve State campaigns. If the amendment is ratified by three-fourths of the States, it becomes a law for the whole nation.

(b) A Federal Amendment once passed by Congress is passed forever, and is thereafter before the State Legislatures for their consideration. If a State Legislature rejects the Federal Amendment, it can reconsider its action. If it ratifies the Amendment, the ratification is final.

(c) National work saves the expenditure of great sums of money in reaching the individual voters scattered over vast areas. Work for the Federal Amendment is centered on comparatively few members of Congress and on State Legislatures—all responsible officials, representing all the people, gathered together at national and State capitols. In the Congress of the United States, in both branches, are the representatives of millions of enfranchised women. One-fourth of the members of

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"CREDIT TO THE CAUSE"

"Hearty congratulations upon the appearance of the new Woman's Journal! It reflects great credit upon the suffrage cause."—Rose Young.

DENIAL OF "VOTE" MAKES HOLLAND'S WOMEN RESOLUTE

After Months of Silent Watching, Second Chamber Ignores Representatives of Thousands of Women Desiring Franchise.

The Hague, Netherlands.—The suffragists of the nation, who have been patiently standing at the doors of the Dutch Parliament since its opening on Sept. 19, in a silent campaign to remind the legislators to include the women in all provisions for electoral reform, have finally abandoned the picketing.

Throughout the public sessions of the Dutch Second Chamber, when the question of electoral revision was up, 23 women, each representing 1,000 suffragists, stood at the doors as a constant reminder of the exclusion of women from full equality with men.

A despatch to the Brooklyn Eagle of Jan. 14 said:

"When the suffragists withdrew they fired a last shot at Parliament in the shape of an address protesting, 'in the name of thousands and thousands in the country,' against the fact that the popular chamber should have finally passed this portion of the revised constitution without acknowledging women's rights.

"'We feel deeply indignant,' declares the Woman's Suffrage Association, 'that the interests of all women have been sacrificed to those of a small percentage of men. The stream of fine words in which the importance of woman suffrage for the State was demonstrated by the prime minister and by many deputies, has turned out to be but empty sounds. It has been acknowledged that woman suffrage lies in the spirit of our times, that it must and will speedily come also in this country, and it is incomprehensible that courage should have been lacking to grant the vote to women in this constitutional revision. This inconsequence of the Second Chamber compels women to resume the struggle in the country, a struggle which be harder and bitterer than ever.'

LOOKS LIKES WIN IN NEW YORK

Majority Leaders in Both Branches of Legislature Reported Favorable to Equal Rights—Sponsors Pleased at Result.

Albany, N. Y.—A special despatch to the New York Times of Jan. 16 says that the leaders of the Republican majority in both houses of the Legislature have practically agreed to adopt again the woman suffrage amendment which was adopted in the last session. Upon favorable action by the present Legislature the question as to whether women should vote will go to the voters in November.

Senator George H. Whitney and Assemblyman Brereton, who introduced the bills for a constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage in the Empire State in the present Legislature, are both pleased that they were the mediums of bringing the question forward again.

Senator Whitney said: "I am confident all hands will agree upon a plan to dispose of the amendment early in the session, and with that idea in mind, we have made it one of the first propositions to be introduced. The advocates of this referendum have worked tirelessly for years. They have spent a vast amount of money in a well-conducted campaign. They should not be called upon again to run up to Albany every week, or oftener, on useless missions. We ought to give them to understand that the amendment will pass, and let that settle it."

"The woman suffrage party has triumphed in the Legislature," said Assemblyman Brereton. "There isn't a bit of doubt about that. I would not be surprised if there were not half a dozen votes against it in both Houses. As far as we are concerned, we will have done our duty. We will have responded to the call of those unselfish, patriotic women who gave up so much of their time among us last year pleading for favorable action. They have asked us to have this question resubmitted. We have determined to grant that request."

FURTHER DETAILS OF MRS. CATT'S FRAUD CHARGES

Circuit Court Judge in West Virginia Believed One-Third Electorate Purchasable—Senator Owen Declares Publicly Corruption Beat Suffrage in Oklahoma.

In the memorable debate on woman suffrage in 1914, in the House of Representatives, an eloquent Southern member convulsed both House and galleries when he said, in effect: "It has been claimed that woman suffrage will purify politics. I challenge that statement. Our politics need no purification." Then he wandered off into other avenues of thought for twenty minutes and came back to the astonishing peroration: "Never by my consent, shall women partake in the filth and mire of American politics."

As a matter of sad fact, corruption of the most disgraceful and dangerous kind is rampant in this country. It does not exist everywhere and all the time, but it crops up here and there, and seizes an election, or even a State, without warning.

Take West Virginia, for example, where a suffrage referendum went to defeat in November. In September Judge John M. Woods of the Circuit Court said to a grand jury that election conditions in Berkeley County had become intolerable, and that in his judgment one-third of the electorate was purchasable. Elections, he said, had degenerated into an auction wherein offices went to the highest bidder. He urged an investigation. In the November election money was alleged by reputable people to have been used in all parts of the State. Warrants are reputed to have been out in the Capitol for the elect of the city. One woman, in a precinct of seventy-five voters, saw all except six receive money for their votes; another was shown a safe full of dollar bills in packages, deposited by a ward boss for use in "next day's election." Others saw men marched to the polls in groups, half drunk, and wholly incompetent, who said as they passed: "We goin' to vote agin the —— women." The women were not permitted to serve as watchers in West Virginia, but at the sixty-foot limit they dealt out sample ballots. Many of these women reported that the men approached to ask what they were paying for votes, and when they learned that suffragists do not buy votes, they contemptuously responded that the other side did.

When the election was over, the Governor called a hurried session of the Legislature, which the press announced was for the purpose of instituting an investigation of the election. Later it was reported that the Legislature had adjourned. In West Virginia it is current news that the "pot found the kettle black," and that the curtain remained dropped over the mysteries of an election which every citizen of the State knew had been unspeakably corrupt. What would have been the result of the suffrage amendment had there been an honest and clean election no one can know, but it is clear enough that the "official returns" did not represent the independent opinion of West Virginia.

In Iowa a suffrage referendum went to the voters in June. An investigation afterward in forty-four counties revealed willful fraud and irregularities in all of them, and an injunction has been brought against the Legislature to prevent it from accepting the returns as correct. Had four counties been eliminated from the returns Iowa would have been carried for suffrage, and there was fraud in all four.

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LOWDEN URGES FULL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN

Full suffrage for the women of Illinois was advocated by Governor Frank O. Lowden in his inaugural address in Springfield on Jan. 8.

The chief executive said:

"Under the decision of our courts the Legislature may extend suffrage to women only for offices created by statute. The present law upon the subject does not embrace all of the elective statutory offices. It should be extended to all such offices.

"It is an anomaly in our State that women should have the right to vote for presidential electors and not have the right to vote for offices created by our State constitution. This anomaly, however, can be removed only by a change in the constitution."

Other measures advised by Governor Lowden were shorter hours of work for women and a short ballot.

MRS. MAUD WOOD PARK.

"Front Door Lobbyists" Interview Congressmen on Suffrage Stand

Mrs. Maud Wood Park and her Committee Report Progress in Securing Legislators' Support of Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

Washington, D. C.—The appointment of Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston to the chairmanship of the branch of the Committee on Congressional work known as the Section on Legislation marks the start of the "Front Door Lobby" already famed at the national capital for its scorn of side-door methods and its love of work in the open.

An Experienced Worker

Mrs. Park, a graduate of Radcliffe College, a philanthropist, lecturer and enthusiastic advocate of women's enfranchisement, is considered a valuable addition to the Washington working forces of the suffragists. She has been for years a member of the executive board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and has served both the Boston Equal Suffrage Association and the College Equal Suffrage League in official capacity. In addition, she has spoken before organizations of all descriptions in innumerable towns and cities all over the country. All the force and ability gained by her experiences will be employed in lobbying for the Federal amendment.

A special story to The Woman's Journal by Mrs. Robert Huce of New Jersey, a member of the suffrage lobby, tells of the work of which Mrs. Park is in charge.

The Suffrage Lobby

"The suffrage lobby at Washington! It calls to our minds endless vistas of white marble halls, where, no matter in which direction one turns, the numbers are always running the wrong way; never-ending visits to men who are not in their offices when we call; interesting trips to the sessions of the House, where we listen to the debates and watch the restless members wandering in and out and up and down the aisles, until the strenuous gavel of our good friend Champ Clark and his voice rising above the din with "The House will be in order!" restore a semblance of quiet.

"The home of the suffrage lobby is at 1626 Rhode Island avenue, in the beautiful house of Mrs. Christian Hemmick, who is herself a suffragist, and who has rented this wonderful place to the National American Woman Suffrage Association for much less than any one has had to pay who has been fortunate enough to live in it previously.

Whole Country Represented

"The lobby is drawn from many sections of the country; women from the South, the North and the West meet here and work together in the finest spirit of comradeship, learning from each other a sympathy for the problems of all parts of our none-too United States. There was never a better example of the solidarity of women than is evidenced by this lobby. Every one who comes pays her own way and lives at a stated cost in the house, for the rooms vary in price. The amount she spends is credited on her State budget—it is a part of her State's contribution to the million dollar fund, and it helps the National Association with the heavy upkeep of the house. The Washington offices of the Association have been moved here, and all day long the typewriters click both up and down stairs, and the publicity department does its work in sending news and press stories that reach suffragists in every corner of the country.

"Every morning the lobbyists start out bright and early, because the House goes into session at 11 usually and the Congressmen are in their offices only a short time. It is a long way to Capitol Hill and the House Office Building. The lobbyists go in pairs, and the arguments they meet are many and varied. They run the gamut from the man who is utterly contemptuous of the whole subject to the man who is a fire of indignation because his fellow-members cannot see the inherent justice that underlies our cause and give us the thing for which we are asking as a matter of course.

"It is necessary often to visit a member's office dozens of times before he is in, and then finally the lucky day comes. We knock, turn the door handle, ask the secretary if Mr. —— is in, and are ushered into his presence. The man who says that suffrage is not coming is never met nowadays. Even those most bitterly opposed only say that they know it is coming, but that they will fight it to the last ditch and hold it back as long as possible.

Arguments of Congressmen

"We meet the States' rights argument sometimes from northern members of the Republican party, and then find that southern Democrats are going to vote for the Federal amendment, or else we hear the southern Democrat say, to our surprise, that, while he will vote for national prohibition he cannot give his ballot for national woman suffrage because that is a question for the States to decide; and possibly in our next interview a northern Republican will say that he will vote for the Federal woman suffrage amendment, because it is a moral issue, one of fundamental justice, but never will he give his consent to a national prohibition amendment because it interferes with personal liberty and rights. Another member favors a

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CIVIL SERVICE RULES PERMIT DISCRIMINATION

Letters to Congressmen From Suffrage States Protest Against Unfairness To Women in Federal Service

EQUALITY FOR MEN AND WOMEN BY REMOVING PREJUDICE

Washington, D. C.—A letter protesting against the discrimination against women practised by the government in the selection of employees under civil service rules, was received Jan. 9 by each member of Congress from a suffrage State. Civil service rules permit equality of treatment as between men and women eligibles, but the administration of the rules, it is pointed out in the letter, has resulted in the appointment of only four women out of a total of 212 appointments recently made in the War Department. Members of Congress from suffrage States are expected to display interest in these examples of discrimination against a part of their constituency.

The signers of the letter are women now in the government service who protest, not in their own behalf, as they are now employed under civil service, but against conditions that affect other women eligible to appointment. The signers are Miss Lillian Lewis, Children's Bureau; Miss Florence Etheridge, Indian Bureau; Miss Florence Lyne, Office of Markets; Miss Florence P. Smith, Bureau of Plant Industry; Miss Jessie Dell, War Department; Miss Elizabeth Edes, War Department; Miss Lillie V. Keathley, War Department; Miss Helen Smith, Treasury Department; Miss Ethel M. Smith, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The text of the letter received by members of Congress today follows:

Dear Sir:—As women employees of the United States government, and in behalf of other women wage earners in this country, we wish to call your attention to the discrimination that is practiced against women in the Federal civil service because of their sex, and to ask for your assistance in righting this injustice. Our case may be stated briefly as follows:

1. Women are not admitted to a large number of examinations which they are amply qualified to take; for example, the widely advertised examinations for stenographer and typewriter now being held monthly in 400 cities; also an examination for translator held Jan. 3, 1917, in every State. There are many others.

2. The usual entrance salary for women, as stated in the Civil Service Manual, is $720 per year, while for men it is $900, and the last annual report of the Civil Service Commission, on page X, recommends that the entrance salary for male stenographers be raised to $1000.

3. Appointing officials, when calling upon the Civil Service Commission for certification, frequently specify men instead of women, even though the positions are such that sex is not a factor in efficiency or suitability. A conspicuous example of this discrimination has just occurred in the War Department, in the appointments since Sept. 8, 1916, under the National Defense Act. Of 212 clerical appointments during that period, chiefly if not entirely from the stenographers' register, only four were given to women, and there was no corresponding disproportion of women eligibles, for on Oct. 23, 1916, the Civil Service clerical registers showed 937 eligible women, and 1043 eligible men. These figures have been obtained officially from the War Department and the Civil Service Commission; and War Department officials, when questioned as to the disparity of women and men, have replied, "The Department prefers male stenographers."

Protest against these conditions has been made by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and the American Federation of Labor at its recent annual convention in Baltimore adopted resolutions demanding equal pay for equal work by women and men in the Federal service. As we understand it, the Civil Service Law and Regulations permit equality in all respects, at the discretion of the administrative officers. We claim it as our right that this discretion be exercised upon grounds of capability only, regardless of sex, and we ask for the necessary executive action to secure this right.

Will you not, in behalf of the women eligibles in your State, call upon the President and the heads of the Executive Departments to require that women be admitted and promoted in the Federal Civil Service upon the same terms as men?

As the civil service rules permit equality of treatment of men and women eligibles, and as in certain bureaus fairness of treatment prevails, the chief obstacle to be overcome by the protestants is the prejudice of some of the administrative officials.

PARTY TIE IN HOUSE

Washington, D. C.—The unofficial tabulation of the members of the next House of Representatives by South Trimble, clerk of the House, gives 215 Democrats, 215 Republicans, two Progressives, one Prohibitionist, one Socialist and one Independent.

SULLIVAN AVERS BENEFIT RESULTS

Prominent Illinois Democrat Sees Opposition to Full Suffrage Fading Rapidly—He Favors Real 'Democracy' and Thinks Majority of Men Do.

Illinois suffragists have obtained a statement from Roger C. Sullivan, a prominent leader of the Democratic party in that State, in which he promises to work for the extension of full suffrage for women. He believes the Illinois women have made good use of the rights they now possess, and sees the present election laws as illogical in that they let women vote for President and not for Governor.

Mr. Sullivan said in part:

"The results have been good. Such opposition as there was is rapidly fading away. The party platforms recognize the growing sentiment in favor of equal political rights. The fact that over 800,000 Illinois women voted last November shows that women are ready and willing to assume the duties of citizenship.

"The present condition of our election laws is illogical and annoying. It is difficult for people to understand why women may vote for President and not for Governor, why they may vote for all city officers, except police magistrate, and for most town officers, but not for constable. These restrictions rise from our State constitution.

"Women should have the remaining fragments of suffrage as soon as possible, and the thing for Illinois women to do now is to secure an amendment to our constitution giving them full suffrage rights.

"This Legislature of 1917 can submit such an amendment to the voters in 1918. All true Democrats should be glad to make our State a real Democracy, where men and women have equal political rights.

"The cordial good will manifested by men of all parties toward the women voters in November is a promise of success for the suffrage amendment in 1918. I am in favor of it and will work for it."

FIVE YEARS CHANGED OKLAHOMA SENATOR

R. M. Roddie Finds Women Outnumber Men in Political Science Courses in Normal School—Now Advocates Ballot

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Ruben M. Roddie, of Ada, former State senator, who was an anti-woman suffrage campaigner in 1912, when the equal rights amendment to the constitution was submitted, has changed his attitude on the question and is now one of the chief advocates.

"It has been my observation in my visits to the East Central Normal School at Ada that in the classes of political economy and civil government the women outnumber the men as much as ten to one," Mr. Roddie is quoted as having said recently. "There is no doubt in my mind now that women are closer students of political and governmental problems than are men, and henceforth I am an avowed advocate of woman suffrage."

The right of women to vote will be one of the big issues to occupy the attention of the present Legislature, reports an Oklahoma State Register of Jan. 4.

SCHURMAN URGES EQUAL CHANCES

Cornell President Says Women Fail to Get Share of Good in Civilization

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, said several thing about women when he assisted in the installation of Dr. John Balcom Shaw as president of Elmira College for Women. Among them, he said that he wants to put into every woman's college a course that will prepare women to take care of home and children so that they may, while becoming intellectual and cultured, be fully prepared on all sides for their business in life—home making.

He also said: "The women of the East are not likely to be willing very long to let the women west of the Mississippi control elections for them. This question will soon be settled and the women who are working to gain the suffrage can turn their attention to other problems. Women are not getting their share in the good things of modern civilization. I want to see the women get a chance at the highest positions the country offers."

The first of a series of Sunday afternoon teas given by the suffrage workers residing in the club house, at 1625 Rhode Island avenue, was given on the afternoon of the 14th. Among those invited to be present were the Washington representatives of the Massachusetts daily papers, who were asked to come with their wives as the guests of Mrs. Maude Wood Park, of Boston, who is now living at headquarters.

CONCEALED ANTI COLORS, THEN SHOOK HANDS

The seven-year-old son of Prof. Henry Raymond Mussey of Columbia is a strong suffragist, like his parents. When President Wilson passed through Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., not long ago, and the people of the village went down to the station to see him, it suddenly occurred to the little fellow that his red cap and necktie were of the anti-suffrage colors. He took off the cap and hid it in his mother's bag and buttoned his overcoat up to hide his necktie before he would shake hands with the President.

WORCESTER SWEDES FRIENDLY TO CAUSE

Hear Address by District Leader—Lodges Arrange Three Meetings With Suffrage Speakers

Two hundred and fifty Swedes, more than half of them men, gave a friendly and attentive ear to an address on suffrage recently in Worcester, Mass., by Mrs. S. B. Woodward, chairman of the Second Worcester Senatorial District. Beautiful Swedish songs and games followed. It was like a bit of old Sweden. The evening closed with the singing of "America" in English. Mrs. Tilly Carlson presided at the convention of the Swedish Federated Temperance Societies in Manchester, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Nils Person were chosen to take charge of their work for equal suffrage in Worcester. They have arranged with the Worcester lodges to have a suffrage speaker at three meetings this winter, and this was the first, the Hampden Lodge leading off.

SUFFRAGE LOBBYISTS REPORT PROGRESS

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referendum to women, taken like a census from door to door, he is sure an overwhelming majority of women would be against the proposition, and that that would settle the question. When reminded that such a procedure would not be constitutional, he replies, with touching faith, that the lawyers would find a way to make it so. We unearth a man who had difficulty once in making his wife vote at a school election, and who has become convinced that no women want to or would vote, and then comes a bellicose individual who will have it that women voted too much and the wrong way, no matter to what party he belongs, in the recent national election, and that a Congresswoman is going to be a national nuisance. Our next interview discloses an intellectual giant who says that women are illogical and could not argue public questions intelligently enough to exercise the franchise, and while we are staggering from this blow the sentimental member next door says that woman is the source and inspiration of all the good that there is in the world. We find the suffrage member from a State where women do not vote deploring the fact that his wife is an anti, and the anti-suffrage member whose wife is working hard for the ballot. Two hours or so of this and we go home, to return to the attack later, and at night, when we are all in, tired but happy, we turn over our reports to Mrs. Park and sit around watching the wood fire in the great stone fireplace of the drawing room, and have a better time than we did in our school or college days.

Nobler Ideal Coming

At times the attitude of some members of Congress reminds one of a boy walking around a pocketbook dropped on the sidewalk on April Fool's Day. He yearns to pick it up—it may be a very good thing again, it may make him ridiculous—there may be nothing in it. At the same time, if he does not pick it up, some one else will, and then he may be sold, so he does a little watchful waiting and is ill at ease.

"It is a great experience to be on the suffrage lobby. It is expensive, as to money, to its members, tiring physically and mentally, but, like all efforts spent in a great cause, it richly rewards us. Day by day as we walk past the Capitol with the statue of Freedom crowning its dome and look at the monument to Washington, standing sharply against the sky, we seem to feel more a part of our great nation, struggling through its childhood up to a nobler ideal of justice and freedom than it has ever known."

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ENGLISH REASONS FOR BALLOT NEED

Union of Suffrage Societies, Brings Out Memorandum Claiming War Has Swept Away Main Arguments Against Franchise—Need Voices of All

LONDON, England—The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has issued a memorandum "showing cause why women should take part in the election of the Parliament which is to deal with problems of reconstruction arising out of the war." So unquestionable has it become that, should the conference on electoral reform fail in recommending some practical scheme for the franchise including both men and women, a serious situation would threaten the country.

The object of the memorandum is to lay facts so clearly before the public as to avert this situation by prompting a timely recognition of the urgency of a franchise reform which will include women as well as men. The war has swept away the four main causes which hindered women from taking their due place in the industrial life of the country: (a) The tradition that restricted woman's place to the home; (b) the belief that women, with certain exceptions, were incapable of any but the lightest form of work; (c) lack of training, which stood in the way of skilled employment; (d) the opposition of trade unions. As for this last deterrent to women's work, it is not yet wholly destroyed, though, owing to the country's need, the antagonism of trade unions has been allayed. It constitutes one of the dangers which threaten the position of women in the future. Before the war, as is shown by the memorandum, though women were practically excluded from nearly all skilled trades, with the exception of those regarded as peculiarly women's province, this exclusion was never legalized, and was carried out without conflict between either men or women or men and employers. But this tacit acceptance belongs to the pre-war period. Conditions have so radically changed that such a solution, if it can be termed one, could no longer be accepted.

The franchise problem extends to the whole question of the status of women in the economic life of the nation, and the parliamentary solution of this problem calls for the direct representation of the interests of women.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION FOR MONTANA URGED

Butte, Mont.—The Montana Legislature was taken by surprise when Senator Hogan gave notice that he would present a bill calling for a constitutional convention. The constitution under which Montana was admitted to the Union is still in force, and a complete revision is considered necessary. Among the important changes proposed are State hail, fire and bond insurance, making the legal rate of interest ten per cent, and penalizing excess of that rate.

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE COMING SOON

Governor Capper Thinks Kansas People Can Assist Its Growth—Women's Influence Has Been Good

Topeka, Kan.—Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas, in his second inaugural address, predicted the speedy coming of national suffrage for women.

"Kansas people may assist, too," he said, "in another great reform that is making rapid headway in the nation, and that is national suffrage for women. Our influence should be exerted to bring about equal suffrage in every State in the Union; the highest considerations of the public welfare demand it. In Kansas, as in other States, woman's influence has been on the side of legislation for clean government. She has exercised her right of franchise with intelligence and independence, and it is inconceivable that the nation should much longer deny her what is unquestionably her right."

WILL URGE BETTER LAW FOR MINORS

Two Montana Ranchers Have Children's Interest at Heart

Helena, Mont.—Mrs. Maggie S. Hathaway and Mrs. Emma Ingalls, Montana's women members of the lower house of the State Legislature, are now in the capital. Mrs. Hathaway will introduce legislation which will be of direct benefit to women.

One of the measures she proposes is a law providing for women deputy sheriffs to care for women prisoners. She is reported as saying:

"I will urge a law to oblige men to take care of their children, that certain changes be made in the mother's pension law, and that the Legislature submit the prohibition question to the people as a constitutional amendment to make the measure more stable."

Mrs. Ingalls, who is a rancher, will take an active part in farm legislation. She intends to introduce, for the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, a bill establishing a State industrial school for girls.

TOPEKA DEATH RATE GROWING LOWER

Topeka, Kan.—The death rate of Topeka for 1916 shows a marked decrease over that of 1915, says the report of the city physician, who has been in continual service during the last twelve years. The reduction was especially marked in the rate of deaths from tuberculosis, against which a strong campaign has been launched by the city health department.

Springfield, Ill.—A woman elector participated in the casting of Illinois' ballot for Charles E. Hughes on Jan. 8. She was Miss Harriet B. Davis, principal of a Chicago school. By action of the electors she was named to serve in place of Elbridge Buchanan of Lacon, Republican elector from the sixteenth congressional district, who was absent.

ASKS CLEMENCY FOR POLITICS

Hugh Black Says Noblest American Men are in Politics Today

Dr. Hugh Black, of the Union Theological Seminary of New York City, in an address before the Women's City Club of Boston, on Jan. 15, made a plea for a higher estimation of the word politics and the men who go into that field. He said in part:

"If it isn't true in Boston, it is true elsewhere in this country that politics has come to mean something which is rather too dirty for a high-bred and high-minded man to touch. If that is a fact, it is all wrong. But I don't think it is true. I know something about your politicians, and I want to say that some of the strongest, truest, brightest and noblest American men are in politics today. It is amazing that these men go so straight as they do, seeing the way in which the word is used. You women, beginning with your homes, ought not to allow it to have that meaning."

EXTENSION STUDIES ON CIVICS

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Business Woman's Franchise Club held a crowded meeting last week at the home of its president, Miss Mamie Bass, and voted to take up a course of study suggested by Prof. R. S. Trent of the Extension Division of the State University. The course will cover government, its origin and function; the home as it was and is; the emancipation of woman; and similar topics.

IOWA LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Des Moines, Iowa.—The legislative committee of the State Equal Suffrage Association has been appointed, consisting of Mrs. P. J. Mills, chairman; Mrs. W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, Mrs. H. W. Spalding of Grinnell, Mrs. James Devitt of Oskaloosa, and Miss Elizabeth Perkins. Miss Anna B. Lawther, president of the Association, was in Des Moines on the 12th to attend the inauguration of Governor Harding.

SUFFRAGE POSTER EXHIBIT

On January 9 and 10 a suffrage poster exhibit was held at the national headquarters, which included about thirty (30) of the best designs submitted under the terms of the recent contest held in New York by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The posters exhibited were those which received cash prizes and also those deemed worthy of honorable mention. Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton spoke each afternoon during the exhibition, discussing the contest and the particular merits of the designs exhibited.

South Manchester, Conn.—The Equal Franchise League conducted a New Year's Party here on Jan. 3. After the business meeting, many new members were enrolled.

JUDICIARY FAVORS FEDERAL ACTION

(Continued from page 13)

the Senate, one-sixth of the House, and one-fifth of the electoral votes come from States where women vote in national elections.

Condition—Not a Theory

"Women today are asking for a Federal Suffrage Amendment and will, if need be, continue to do so until the end of time, because it is becoming increasingly clear to them that the national way is the quickest, the most direct, and, in fact, the only practical road to national enfranchisement. So unmistakably clear has it become that the State way is so endlessly roundabout and slow, so utterly beset with all but insuperable difficulties, that women will not pursue it any further than may be necessary to gather strength in Congress sufficient to secure permission to go from Congress directly to the States under the Federal Constitution. The direct, practical question then presents itself to Congress: Shall we block this woman's way here indefinitely, or, under the Federal constitution permit her to go to the State Legislatures, who alone have the final disposition of the electoral franchise?

The Spirit of Fairness

Frequently a feeling of fairness on the part of members of a Legislature, who may be opposed to the extension of the franchise, or it may be a sense of chivalry to women, impels them to submit the question to a referendum of the voters of the States. A similiar generous motive doubtless moved a majority of the members of the Committee on the Judiciary to refer this suffrage Joint Resolution to the House. Likewise, every member of Congress, who does not wish to have this Resolution pending here forever, may justify himself in passing it on to the States. Such action would surely be approved by fair-minded, right-thinking men, for most assuredly wisdom, prudence and self-protection would seem to demand that Congress be relieved of this most perplexing, time-consuming subject matter which the States alone can easily dispose of thereafter until three-fourths shall have ratified or one-fourth rejected the Resolution.

Objections Overthrown

The minority report deals with various stock objections to a national suffrage amendment. To the objection that it will infringe upon State rights the reply is made that suffrage cannot infringe upon State rights more than national prohibition, and that advocates of the latter are found in the States most jealous of their rights.

The objection that three-fourths of the States should not coerce one-fourth is refuted as an attack upon the Constitution itself and a denial of the majority rule.

Another objection that it will not be fair for a small State, like Nevada to coerce a great State like New York is answered by the fact that in the House the strength of the two States is proportioned to their population. Another similar objection, that if all the small States approved the amendment and all the large ones opposed it a minority of votes might control, is dismissed by the minority members of the Judiciary Committee as "purely fanciful."

Control of Election Franchise

To the statement that a Federal Suffrage Amendment will encroach upon the right of States to control the elective franchise, it is pointed out that States do not exercise this right, both the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Amendments being limitations upon the rights of States.

"A study of the discussion in the constitutional convention," says the report, "and the views of students of the Constitution itself, make it clear that the control, in the first instance, of the elective franchise was left to individual States, not from principle, but purely from expediency. As a matter of principle, Cooley points out in his Constitutional Limitations, it would have been better to have made the qualifications of the electorate uniform throughout the land, but the contrary was finally determined upon because of the divergent requirements of the different States. Some of them required property, others tax, and still others educational qualifications, while many enjoyed universal manhood suffrage. Therefore it was as a practical solution of a difficult problem that a compromise was agreed upon and this question of the franchise was left with the States purely as a matter of expediency.

"The framers of our Constitution never dreamed, it may be certain, that a hundred years after they were dead, persons opposed to equal suffrage would lament with bitter tears over the proposed desecration by American womanhood of that ancient sepulchre—political expediency—where had been laid to rest a compromise agreement on the elective franchise."

Local Self-Government

The report then deals with the fallacy that equal suffrage would interfere with the policy of local self-government, and says, among other things:

"How deeply touching is the tender regard of the opponents of the Federal Amendment for the principle of self-government! Indeed, learned lawyers, voicing, no doubt, the views of a Southern aristocracy and of a Northern plutocracy, predict a most dreadful catastrophe. They see nothing but disturbance coming out of any extension of the rights and privileges of the masses of the American people, and especially dangerous to their vested interests and social privilege would be the higher industrial, political and ethical standards of an enlarged democracy. They are indeed the champions of self-government, with powerful emphasis on the 'self.'"

HIGHEST COURT UPHOLDS MANN ACT

Five Judges Decide to Punish Two Men Who Carried Women From State to State—Decision Complies With Commercialized Vice Act

Washington, D. C.—The United States Supreme Court upheld the Mann White Slave Traffic Act, five judges joining in the decision, on Jan. 15. The decision was handed down in the cases of F. D. Caminetti and Maury I. Diggs, which came up from a lower court.

In May, 1913, these men took two young women from Sacramento, Cal., to Reno, Nev.

Caminetti was indicted on four counts and convicted on one charge, that he transported a woman from one State to the other. Diggs was indicted not only for taking one of the women to Reno but for buying the tickets for all four and taking charge of the party. He was found guilty on two of the six counts against him.

The effect of the decision is that Caminetti must serve a penitentiary term of eighteen months and pay a fine of $1,500 and Diggs must serve two years and pay a fine of $2,000.

Chief Justice White and Justices McKenna and Clark dissented.

The majority opinion given by Justice Day was based strictly on the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce under the language of the Constitution and the literal meaning of the language employed by Congress in the act prohibiting the transportation of women from one State to another for immoral purposes.

The charge that the Mann act gives opportunity for blackmail on a large scale, the court holds, was not a good reason for not enforcing the law, and it was suggested that such consideration should be addressed to the legislative branch of the Government.

SHOW FRAUD DEFEATED SUFFRAGE

(Continued from page 12)

In South Dakota the suffrage amendment was defeated in November by less than 5,000 votes. If the nine counties occupied by Russian-Germans were eliminated the suffrage amendment would have been carried. I have no personal knowledge of corruption in these counties in 1916, but in the first referendum in South Dakota I sat at a polling booth all Election Day in one of these counties and saw illiterate Russian-Germans vote against our amendment by groups of half dozens and the money paid over in plain sight.

Senator Owen said publicly in Washington last week that the suffrage amendment was beaten in Oklahoma by corrupt influences. The Attorney General of Nebraska said it was counted out there. In Michigan, when a recount was about to be ordered, some ballot boxes were burned and a new election ordered. In which the corruption which had beaten the amendment in the first election did its worst.

You ask how it happened that prohibition passed in South Dakota and woman suffrage did not. There are two reasons. The first is that the Anti-Saloon League is composed of men chiefly and men can play the game of politics from the inside. The women were obliged to conduct their campaign sixty feet away from the polling places. The second reason is that the Anti-Saloon League had $50,000 to expend on its campaign, in addition to its regular administration costs; whereas the women expended less than $10,000 on their campaign.

The list could be lengthened, for evidences of fraud and irregularities in State campaigns, willful or otherwise, are so numerous that it would take a book properly to record them.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

Lincoln, Neb.—The State Legislature will be asked by the suffragists to pass a bill conferring on them limited suffrage such as is now enjoyed by the women of Illinois, according to an announcement made Jan. 8 by Mrs. W. R. Barkley, leader of the State Association.

An effort has been made to learn the opinions of Senate and House members on presidential suffrage.

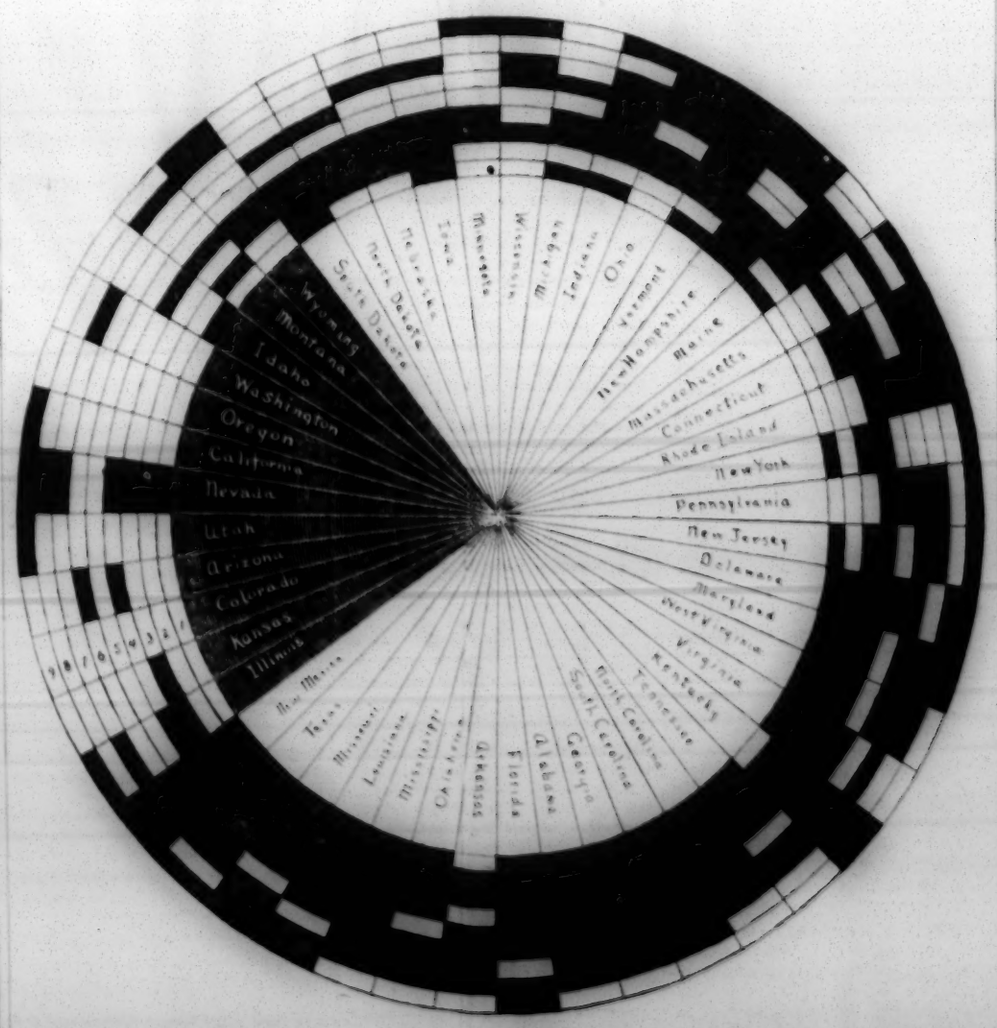
Stenographer

Experienced woman stenographer and typewriter desires engagement where ability is appreciated. Would especially like to make an arrangement with someone who want a few hours' work a day. Typewriting done at home if preferred. Address M., 60 Townsend St., Roxbury.

Motor Law

What Every Automobile Owner Should Know

The statutes of all the States, traffic regulations of many cities and the principles of the motor vehicle law presented in a comprehensive manner by Frank B. Shankland of the Des Moines Bar, for use by automobile owners, dealers and garage men. Paper cover, $1.00; cloth bound, $2.00. Send bill, postal money order or bank draft to Home Publishing Company, 531 Polk Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa, and book will be sent prepaid. If not satisfactory return in five days and money will be refunded. Agents wanted.



IMPORTANT LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES AFFECTING WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Gray Section Shows Suffrage States—White Rim Spaces Indicate Good Legislation—Black Spaces Indicate Poor Legislation or None at All, in Regard to the Following:

1. Child Labor—14 yrs.
2. Compulsory Education
3. Eight or nine hour day for women
4. Minimum Wage
5. Mothers' Pension
6. Equal Guardianship
7. Age of Consent—18 yrs.
8. Red Light Abatement
9. Prohibition

News From the States

GOV. KEYES FAVORS SUFFRAGE ACTION

Intimates He Will Not Veto Suffrage Bill if Legislature Favors it.

Concord, N. H.—Advocacy of a fifty-four hour law for women and children and careful consideration of the extension of suffrage to women were features of Gov. Henry W. Keyes's inaugural address in Concord on Jan. 4.

The new Governor said:

The further extension of suffrage to women is a question demanding and deserving our attention. It is safe to say that you will be fully supplied with information and will have heard able and comprehensive arguments on both sides of the question, before you are called upon to vote in the matter. From your verdict as finally rendered, the executive does not expect to dissent."

This implies that he would not veto a woman suffrage bill if passed.

"I believe that the hours of labor for women and children should be limited to 54 hours a week by action of this Legislature," said Governor Keyes.

"I believe you should pass a law for factory inspection, providing for the safeguarding of dangerous machinery and creating better working conditions. One of the inspectors under this law should be a woman with practical knowledge of the conditions under which women work in the mills and factories of New Hampshire.

"Such a law might be expected to be a great factor in the elimination of industrial accidents."

A bill entitled "An act for the extension of suffrage in certain cases" was introduced in the New Hampshire Senate by Senator Collins on Jan. 11.

It reads: "Any person, whether male or female, but in all respects except sex qualified to vote for State Senators, may vote for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, for county officers and for town and city officials and in town and city affairs."

The bill will go to the committee on the revision of laws, of which Senator Perley is chairman. It is said to be the general belief that a favorable report will come in next week and that early action will be taken on the bill in the Senate.

The members of Senator Perley's committee are Senators Morrison, Collins, who is father of the bill; Daley and Shea.

NEW YEAR PARTY A LEARNED ONE

Former Governor Walsh Tells Massachusetts Women of Revision of Constitution—Others Speak

Former Governor David I. Walsh spoke on the revision of the constitution for Massachusetts at the New Year's party given by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government on Jan. 12. Mrs. Davis R. Dewey spoke very interestingly on the eight-hour day for women and the health insurance bill, both of which were endorsed by the Association. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley opened the meeting and spoke on a new feature of work, a suffrage school, which will be opened at the State headquarters on Jan. 31. "The instructors will be not merely our own suffrage leaders," she said; "lawyers will lecture to students on the legislative aspects of our work; newspaper men will teach us how to give the public what the public wants, and politicians will impart their secrets to those who will speak for our cause in the drawing room, on the platform and on Boston Common."

VIRGINIA LEAGUES HOLD MEETINGS

At its regular monthly meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Edwin Royall Carter, the Hampton League decided to send out circulars to the voters of the lower peninsula pointing out the advantages of giving the ballot to women. Mrs. Faith Morgan made an address declaring that infant mortality in New Zealand, where the women have suffrage, is less by half than that of Virginia, and Miss Fannie Wolcott pointed out that Brook county, the only county in West Virginia voting for woman suffrage, has the smallest percentage of illiteracy of any county in that State.

Members of the Lynchburg League are studying the Suffrage School lessons published by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

The regular monthly meeting of the Equal Suffrage League of Newport News was held at the home of Dr. B. V. Pressey, Mrs. M. V. Griffith being the principal speaker. Mrs. Griffith has recently returned from a trip through the West, and her address dealt with the operations of the Leagues in the sections through which she had traveled.

REPUBLICANS WILL NOT IGNORE PLATFORM PLEDGE

President of Maine Association Confident Present Legislature Will be Favorable to Equal Rights

Mrs. Katharine R. Balentine of Portland, president of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association, made this public statement on Jan. 13, through the press of the State:

"The Republican party in Maine pledged itself in its platform to secure a referendum for woman suffrage from the Legislature now in session. The Republicans have the necessary two-thirds majority, and there are more than enough Democrats pledged to vote for the measure to make up for any possible Republican defections. But there will be no defections, because the day when platform pledges could be ignored is past. Nor do the members of the present Legislature seem at all disposed to ignore their pledges.

"There is little doubt that the equal suffrage resolution will be passed during the present session; and relying upon the firmness and sense of justice for which the men of Maine are so well known, the women of Maine are confident that their full political liberty will be registered at the polls by a large majority."

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Miss Jeannette Bates,
Ass't Attorney-General of Illinois

LEGISLATORS INTERESTED IN SUFFRAGE HISTORY

Gift of Dr. Shaw's Book to Pennsylvania Solons Elicits Their Thanks

Harrisburg, Pa.—The members of the Pennsylvania State Legislature arrived at the Capitol for the first 1917 session, knowing more about woman suffrage than the members of any preceding Legislature. Each had received as a New Year's gift from the Executive Board of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association "The Story of a Pioneer," by Dr. Anna H. Shaw, with a New Year's greeting signed by the State officers.

Many letters from the legislators said that not only had they themselves been interested in Dr. Shaw's life story, but the women of their families had also expressed appreciation of the gift.

NON-QUALIFIED VOTERS BALLOTED IN 1779

Massachusetts Association Finds Good Precedent For Its Campaign For Votes

In their campaign to secure for women the right to vote on the articles of the new constitution which will be submitted by the Constitutional Convention, to meet next June, the members of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association point out that there is a splendid precedent which should guide the Legislature in the settlement of this question.

"The precedent was established by the convention of 1780, when our first constitution was adopted," said Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley.

"Men who were not qualified voters and who did not become qualified voters until forty years later were allowed to vote on the acceptance or rejection of that constitution.

"The Legislature of 1779 voted to have the convention of 1780 submit the constitution to 'all freemen.' It was forty years later that the property qualification for voters was removed."

GRANGE VOTES TO AID N. Y. SUFFRAGISTS

Woman suffrage was almost unanimously favored by the Pomona Grange of Oneida county at its annual meeting in Utica on Jan. 3. The resolution reads:

"Resolved, That being fully convinced of the undeniable justice of woman suffrage, we, the members of Pomona Grange of Oneida county, in executive session assembled, do hereby pledge it our support, and by vote and voice will do all in our power to secure the franchise for the women of New York State."

WOULD IMPROVE LABOR CONDITIONS

Situation in Bridgeport Munitions Factories Calls Down Condemnation of Press and Labor Associations.

Reform interests in various parts of the country are offering suggestions for the betterment of labor conditions for women and children. The report concerning the employment of women in Bridgeport, Conn., munitions factories has roused organized labor in that State to declare that they mean to push before this session of the General Assembly a measure to stop the employment of women and minors in manufactories after 10 P.M. and before 7 A.M. The statement was issued by Julius Stremleau, a former representative and now President of the Connecticut Federation of Labor. "The evils of night employment of women are apparent, and it is for the best interests of the State that the practice be stopped," he said.

The press of the State also realizes the weakness of the system, and the Hartford Post says editorially:

"The obvious purpose of the law providing that women may not be employed in manufacturing establishments of the State after 10 P. M., is to prevent night work in manufacturing establishments by women. When a manufacturer gives his women employees a recess from 10 P. M. until midnight and then puts them back to work, he is guilty of a subterfuge. The fact that a technical loop hole in the law makes such evasion possible in nowise excuses or justifies it. We are surprised that the courts sustain such a travesty. There should be no doubt about the Legislature passing a law which will be iron clad in this particular. Whether one believes in prohibiting employment of women and minors at night work or not, there can be no doubt about the gross impropriety of permitting any law being so grossly broken in spirit, even though there is compliance with its letter."

INDIANA BILL NOW WELL ON ITS WAY

Members of Each Branch of Legislature Will Sponsor Suffrage

Partial suffrage will be one of the main issues before the 1917 Indiana Legislature, as The Woman's Journal predicted last week. Steps have been taken to bring the question before both branches of the Legislature, and it is said that Senator Maston and Representative Bonham will sponsor it in their respective houses.

The bill is the draft of the Legislative Council of Indiana women. A similar bill passed the Senate two years ago but failed in the House. According to the Indiana Daily Times the pending bill is being given serious support and consideration never before accorded such a proposition in Indiana.

The bill as completed last week provides for woman suffrage on presidential electors, delegates to the constitutional convention, attorney general, chief of the bureau of statistics, State geologist, reporter of the supreme and appellate courts, judges of the appellate court, superior court judges, criminal court judges, probate judges, juvenile court judges, members of county councils, county assessors, township trustees, township advisory boards and township assessors. It includes also all city officers, elective school officers, and all other elective officers not provided for in the constitution. In other words, offices created by legislative enactment may be covered under the partial suffrage law, while those created by the constitution are out of woman's reach.

The bill provides for votes for women on all questions submitted to the people, including the ratification of a new constitution. The women also ask to be permitted to vote at primaries.

Indiana women, under the constitution, cannot get full suffrage, but they say they will be more than glad to obtain partial suffrage such as is set forth in the bill.

DEVELOPMENT PROMOTERS WANT WOMEN'S HELP

Mayor of Ogdensburg Endorses Equal Rights at an Improvement League Conference

At a meeting in Plattsburg of the Northern New York Development League a few weeks ago an endorsement of woman suffrage was introduced by Mr. Julius Frank, Mayor of Ogdensburg. When some anti-suffragists tried to maintain that the suffrage question is political, and has "nothing to do with the development of northern New York," a great many gentlemen were aroused to ardent protest. They said that northern New York could "not do anything without the ladies; that the ladies are just as important in all movements for the betterment of northern New York as the men are."

Included in the legislative program which the South Carolina Federation of Labor wishes passed this session, is a referendum on woman suffrage.

New Journal Continues to Please Readers

Every day the mail brings to the Journal office new testimony of the interest of the public in its new development. Criticism and suggestions for improvement will be as welcome as commendation.

Richard H. Waldo, Advertising Director, New York Tribune

"Warm congratulations upon the new work. Confident you will make smashing success.

Felix Shea, East Aurora, N. Y.

"You have grabbed off the biggest publishing idea in America; an intelligent magazine for intellectual women."

Annie W. E. Mason, North Pembroke, Mass.

"The Journal has needed punch. It may easily become one of the most important and influential publications in the country. Perhaps the time is not yet ripe, but here's wishing you full measure of success."

Ethel Lorenz Halliday, Boston Children's Aid Society

"Our paper is to be most cordially congratulated on the new and attractive form it has evolved for itself through years of service.

"What a progressive world this would be if, when we reached the age of 47, we could all branch out along such effective lines as the Woman's Journal has done!"

Mrs. Raymond Brown, New York State Woman Suffrage Party

"May I congratulate on the new appearance of the Woman's Journal? I think it is an immense improvement, and for the first time puts the Journal in the class where it belongs."

Rose Young, National American Woman Suffrage Association

"Hearty congratulations upon the appearance of the new Woman's Journal! It reflects great credit upon the suffrage cause."

Carrie Chapman Catt

"I like the Journal's appearance very much indeed. I certainly think it looks like a prosperous newspaper and ought to make a go. Mr. Gallup deserves credit for the transformation."

Ida Husted Harper

"I am trying to adjust myself to the new Journal, and am sure I shall like it tremendously. My mother was a subscriber to the Journal the year it was founded."

CITY COMPLETELY TIED UP OVER A WOMAN

Council of Elyria Balks at Transacting Business When Clerk Is Restrained From Her Duty

Opposition to a woman is holding up the business of Elyria, Ohio. Salaries of city employees are held up, city bills aggregating $4,000 remain unpaid, the Council has refused to approve a $177,000 budget, and the city of Elyria is torn with strife—all because of a fight made to prevent Miss Rose Moriarty taking her newly created position as deputy Council clerk.

When Auditor R. H. Rice obtained an injunction restraining her from performing the duties of her new office, the Council elected through her efforts balked all along the line.

Miss Moriarty has for years been influential in Elyria's public affairs.

MISSOURI CITY WILL TAKE TOPEKA AS MODEL

Topeka.—The parks and playgrounds of this city are serving as models to cities in States bordering on Kansas, if a request from a St. Joseph, Mo., lecturer is a true indication.

Desiring to be well informed on improved playground methods, this man wrote to Commissioner W. L. Porter of Topeka, asking him how Kansas City supervised the play of her children. Porter sent Mr. McDougal several photographs dealing with the subject.

PROPOSE RAISE OF WORKING AGE LIMIT

So. Carolina Federation of Labor Backs Bill to Make 16 Years Youngest Age for Child Laborers

In South Carolina the legislative committee of the State Federation of Labor has drawn up a list of measures it wants passed at this session. It includes raising the age limit for child labor from 14 years to 16, increasing from $10 to $50 the minimum fine for violating the child labor law or the law forbidding the employment of women in stores after 10 P. M.; also a 10-hour day and 60-hour a week law for women, a State Labor Bureau and a school term of seven months.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY ARGUES NEUTRALITY CASE

Mrs. Annette Adams Made Government's Closing Remarks in Franz Bopp Case

San Francisco, Cal.—Mrs. Annette Adams, Assistant United States District Attorney, made the Government's closing argument in the case of Franz Bopp, German consul-General in San Francisco, and co-defendants, on trial for alleged conspiracy to violate American neutrality.

Mrs. Adams' argument consisted of the weaving together of the Government's case against the defendants, who are accused of having plotted to blow up ships and railroads carrying supplies to the Entente Allies.

YALE WILL CONFER B. A.'S ON WOMEN

New Haven, Conn.—The Yale Corporation ratified on Jan. 15 the recommendation of the Executive Board of the Graduate School to admit women as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Women have heretofore been admitted at Yale to the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy, Master of Science, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Music and Bachelor of Fine Arts.

MID-WINTER CONVENTION IN SPRINGFIELD

Massachusetts Suffragists Will Hear Mrs. Hale and Ex-Governor Walsh

Morning, 11.30

Greeting from Mrs. Carolyn D. Doggett, President Springfield Equal Suffrage League; Minutes; Treasurer's Report; Report of Ways and Means Committee, Miss Fanny C. Osgood; Progress of $1,000,000 fund; Organization Report, Mrs. Claude U. Gibson; Special Reports of Western Massachusetts districts; Legislative Report, Miss Mary W. Dewson; The Constitutional Convention from the suffrage point of view; Congressional Report, Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson; The Progress of the Federal Amendment; Press Committee Report, Mrs. Mary Ingraham Wren; The Massachusetts Suffrage School of 1917, Miss Alla A. Libbey; "Special Mention" Reports from District Leaders.

Luncheon: 1.15 at Hotel Worthy, 303 Main street, price 60c.

Afternoon, 2.30-5.

Greeting, and Report from the National Association, Miss Blackwell; Discussion, based upon the reports of the morning; Plan of work; New business.

Evening

Public meeting, 8.00 P. M. Speakers: Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, and ex-Governor David I. Walsh, who will speak on the Constitutional Convention.

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Miss Clara R. Mozzor
Ass't Attorney-General of Colorado

BRUMBAUGH RECOMMENDS NEW REFERENDUM

Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, in his inaugural message to the Legislature, strongly recommended the resubmission of the constitutional amendment for equal suffrage. It got almost half the votes in 1915, and suffrage sentiment since then has been growing fast. The Governor also recommended local option.

POLICEWOMAN RETAINED ON BROOKLINE FORCE

Brookline, Mass.—Miss Ida R. Parker, who was appointed to the local police force last October to look after the welfare of young women in parks and dance-halls, has made such a fine record that the town government has decided to retain her on the force at a salary of $900 a year. Miss Parker has investigated 260 cases since taking office.

EXPECT SENATOR JOHNSON'S HELP

Chicago, Ill.—In an address before the Woman's City Club last week, Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League, said that she has information which leads her to believe that Hiram Johnson of California and Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana will introduce the eight-hour law for women in industry as their first contributions to the work of the new Congress.

News From the States

BRUERE TALKS TO RADCLIFFE CLUB

Former City Chamberlain Tells College Graduates to Stand for Something Definite in City's Life And to Help in the Next Elections

New York City.—The need of women in public welfare work was emphasized by Henry Bruere, former chamberlain of New York City, speaking at a luncheon of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association on Jan. 13.

"There are multitudes of women whose minds do not operate," Mr. Bruere is reported as saying. "College hasn't solved the difficulties of ordinary, simple living. We don't feel the influence of women in public life enough.

Women Could Help

"The two most disgraceful things in our civilization today are the trenches of Europe and the subway of New York. There are enough women in our city today to put New York ahead two years, if they would only do it.

"I would like to see a woman chamberlain—now that I am out of the city government and the office has been abolished—I would like to see the place restored if a woman occupied it. We need the assistance of women if we are to overcome the absurdities of our present life.

"I was in Washington yesterday, and I walked past the White House. There stood these silent groups of women with their purple and white flags. It was a discreditable and disgraceful thing for those women to have to stand there. I wanted to go in and say to the President:

"'Look here, come out and say to these women that you will find some way of settling this thing.'

Once give the women the vote and the whole trouble will disappear, and we shall be able to utilize their services toward the great task of reorganizing the living conditions of this country.

"I hope the Radcliffe Club will decide to stand for something definite in the city's life. Go in for politics, and help in the coming elections next fall."

UMATILLA NOW MANAGED BY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Mrs. Starcher and Assistants Take Active Charge of Oregon Town —Will Have No Marshal

Umatilla, Ore.—The municipal government here was turned over to women on Jan. 10, when Mrs. E. E. Starcher was inducted into office, along with a woman recorder, treasurer and four councilwomen. The new mayor began her regime by stating that it was against her policy to appoint a town marshal, as there is no need of one.

Several of the women on her committees are wives of former city officers, and their election last December was the result of a last-hour coup.

CIVIC CLUBS MEET AT TOPEKA TO PLAN LOBBY

Representatives of Several "Better Government" Clubs Will Lobby for Detention Home and State Farm

There is a big lobby of women in Topeka, says the Capital of recent date. They have come to be on hand to help secure remedial legislation of various kinds.

"The State of Kansas is not going to suffer for attention if the women can help it. They want their State home to receive proper care at housecleaning time.

"The women's organizations have their forces lined up for the battles. Every official in every club will act as brigadier general as her army appears before the lawmaking bodies. In the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs the leader will be the president, Mrs. J. M. Miller, of Council Grove.

"Educating the club women and all other women in the State and making them familiar with the facts of the laws to be presented by them, prompted the women of the Good Government Club of Topeka to issue a pamphlet containing explanatory information and incorporating into a few sentences all the laws which the Good Government Club will propose to the Legislature.

"Miss Effie Graham, acting president of the Kansas Council of Women, made up of presidents and past presidents and deans of women of Kansas colleges, is working with Mrs. W. A. Johnston of Topeka, chairman of the Kansas Council of Women's legislative committee, in strengethening their lines of support for the two measures, a detention home for delinquent women and halls of residence at the State educational institutions."

Massachusetts now has a 54-58-hour law for women. At a recent meeting in Boston, the Women's Industrial, Civic and Suffrage League strongly endorsed the 48-hour bill.

MRS. HEPBURN DEBATES WITH MISS DORMAN

Anti Speaker Confused by Connecticut Suffragist Whose Association is Working for Presidential, Municipal and License Franchise

Mrs. Hepburn, President of the Connecticut W. S. A., who is becoming very generally recognized as one of the most formidable debaters for woman suffrage, met Miss Marjorie Dorman in debate in New Haven on Jan. 14. As Mrs. Hepburn went fortified with facts and figures on every conceivable phase of the question, it was very difficult for her opponent to uphold any of the usual specious but misleading arguments.

The two measures on which the Connecticut suffragists are laying most emphasis in their work with the Legislature during the present session are a bill for presidential and municipal suffrage and a bill giving women the vote on liquor licensing. The latter is a minor measure of suffrage, but the opposition of the liquor interests in Connecticut has been so determined that it is thought well to force the opponents of woman suffrage to line up clearly with or against the liquor interests—which they must do in regard to this bill.

LOCAL SUFFRAGE ELECTIONS

West Virginia

Mrs. H. B. Jones was chosen as first vice-president of the State organization; Mrs. Burkes of Huntington, second vice-president; Miss Margaret McKinney of Fairmont, secretary. It was decided to have the annual convention in May.

Virginia

Richmond—Officers and members of the executive board nominated at the primary were elected to serve for the present year. They are: President, Mrs. B. B. Valentine; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Kate Langley Bosher; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke; 4th Vice-President, Mrs. Georgia May Jobson; 5th Vice-President, Miss Cally Ryland; Recording Secretary, Miss Nora Houston; Treasurer, Mrs. Grace H. Smithdeal; Auditor, Mrs. Henry Aylett Sampson.

Clay Ward—Mrs. John Hampden Chamberlayne, Mrs. Ernest Mead, Mrs. T. C. Gordon, Mrs. James C. Page.

Jefferson Ward—Mrs. A. W. Broaddus, Mrs. E. L. Williams, Mrs. Roland Garrett, Miss Emma Robelen.

Lee Ward—Mrs. Barton Wise, Mrs. Milton Marcuse, Mrs. S. T. Clover, Mrs. W. W. Foster.

Madison Ward—Miss Lucy Mason, Mrs. J. B. McRae, Miss Alice Dooley, Mrs. E. G. Hill.

At Large—Miss Mae Schaill, Mrs. Clarence Cadot, Mrs. Walter McNeill, Miss Page Snellings, Mrs. E. G. Kidd, Mrs. S. W. Block, Mrs. John G. Munce.

Tennessee

Executive Board, Tennessee, E. S. A.: President, Margaret Hamilton Ervin, Jr., Chattanooga; Vice-President at Large, Hannah J. Price, Morristown; Vice-President West Tennessee, Mrs. James B. Stanford, Memphis; Vice-President Middle Tennessee, Amelia Terrett, Nashville; Vice-President East Tennessee, Henel Fay Grigsby, Morristown; Recording Secretary, Corinne M. Beattie, Memphis; Corresponding Secretary, Catherine J. Wester, Chattanooga; Treasurer, Mary P. McVeigh, Memphis; Press Superintendent, Hortense McDonald, Chattanooga; Honorary President, Mrs. J. D. Allen, Memphis; President Emeritus, Mrs. James M. McCormack, Memphis.

Florida

Jacksonville—Officers for the year were elected Jan. 9 at the annual meeting of the Jacksonville Equal Franchise League. A proposal to change the name to the State Rights Suffrage League will be acted upon at the February meeting.

The officers for 1917 include: Mrs. Louise Locke, president; Miss Hortense Broward, first vice-president; Mrs. Hermann Harris, second vice-president; Mrs. Bion H. Barnett, third vice-president; Miss Sallie Yewell, recording secretary; Mrs. W. A. Bates, corresponding secretary; Mrs. D. L. Mintz, treasurer.

Georgia

Atlanta—The Atlanta and Fulton Suffrage League met on Jan. 10 and outlined the year's work. Many new members were admitted. These officers were elected:

President, Mrs. G. D. Tyson; first vice-president, Miss Ethel Merk; second vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy; third vice-president, Mrs. Sidney Herbert; recording secretary, Mrs. Marion Furse, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Claude Payton; treasurer, Mrs. F. C. Hinz; auditor, Mrs. M. E. Merk; chairman of organization, Mrs. F. H. Naedele; press chairmen, Mrs. Jack Hawkins and Miss Ethel Merk.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

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LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

The argument for the submission of the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage, as set forth in the minority report of the committee, is unanswerable, on grounds of reason, justice or logic.

As the opposition on the ground of States' rights comes mainly from the South, it is of interest to recall that the constitution adopted by the Confederate States made provision whereby two-thirds of the States (instead of three-fourths as at present) could carry an amendment over the heads of one-third. Indeed, all along the line the Confederate Constitution was easier to amend than our present Federal Constitution.

Any three States wishing to propose amendments could call a convention of all the States to consider them. In this convention each State, big or little, was to have the same representation; and a majority (not two-thirds, as is now the case) could submit any amendment to the State Legislatures, and if ratified by two-thirds of them (not three-fourths, as now required) it was to become law.

When the suggestion is made that it would be iniquitous for three-fourths of the States to overrule one-fourth, the Southern brethren should be reminded that the fathers of the Confederacy were willing to have two-thirds overrule one-third.

A. S. B.

MUNICIPAL VOTES FOR WOMEN

Bills introduced this year in a number of State Legislatures propose to give presidential and municipal suffrage to women. The fact that women will vote in presidential elections, and will vote intelligently and in large numbers, was proved last November.

Municipal woman suffrage is far from being an untried experiment. Women have had the municipal vote in Sweden for more than a hundred years. It was granted to the women of England in 1869. It worked so well that in 1881 the right was extended to the women of Scotland, and in 1898, without any opposition whatever, to the women of Ireland. Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin says that the women have exercised it "without any loss of either dignity or domesticity." Gladstone, who was opposed to general suffrage for women, acknowledged that they had used their municipal votes "without detriment, and with great advantage."

When the Anti-Suffrage Association in England was organized, its leaders were careful to explain that they had no objection to municipal suffrage; they even thought that its responsibilities had had a beneficial effect upon the characters of women! A vote for members of Parliament, however, they declared, would be quite different, and altogether ruinous.

Many countries and provinces have given women the municipal vote in the first place, and some years later have set the seal of their approval upon its results by extending full suffrage to women. Among these are Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, New Zealand, Australia, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

In the United States the longest experiment with municipal woman suffrage has been made in Kansas. It was granted there in 1887. It could have been repealed by the Legislature at any time, if it had proved unsatisfactory; and the legislators could have taken such action without fear of political punishment, since women could not vote for members of the Legislature. The only attempt ever made to repeal it was in 1901. A member representing a disreputable district made the motion. It was voted down overwhelmingly, and amid "a ripple of amusement," according to the press.

We select a few from the many testimonies as to the good results of woman's municipal vote. Mrs. Laura M. Johns of Salina, Kan., a woman well known in the State and highly respected, wrote, after many years of observation:

"The home has not suffered any loss by reason of our women taking part in the election of city officials. The blundering prejudice which stood out against woman's enfranchisement on the score of grief to come to home and children, has been disarmed by the demonstration that voting is no more incompatible with washing little faces, sewing on buttons and sweeping floors, than it is with merchandising, blacksmithing or farming. Woman suffrage in actual operation demonstrates that it does not lessen mother love, diminish wifely devotion, nor weaken woman's loyalty to home and its dearest interests.

"Party considerations are not weighty enough with women to overbalance the question of character in officials. Whether women poll their whole vote or not at every election, the fact that they are there to do it prevents the nomination of any except the most upright men who can be persuaded to accept the burden of municipal office."

Former Governor Lyman U. Humphrey wrote to Henry B. Blackwell of Boston:

"In my judgment, the action of our people in giving women municipal suffrage has had a good influence upon the politics of our State. The vote of the women has increased at each election, and it may be truthfully said that it is a factor in securing purer and better municipal government."

Many other Governors expressed the same opinion. Remember that at this time the women could not vote for Governor, or for Attorney General, or Justices of the Supreme Court.

Former Attorney General L. B. Kellogg wrote: "The votes of the women in our cities have upon the whole been in the interests of good order, good morals, and a prudent and intelligent city government. I think the better class of our citizens, without regard to party, have arrived at this conclusion."

Justice D. M. Valentine of the Kansas Supreme Court wrote: "The result has been eminently beneficial and successful. The women have largely voted, and their votes have generally been cast on the right side, and in favor of good officers and good government. None of the predicted evils, and no evils, that I am aware of, have resulted. When it is known that women may vote at city elections if they choose, the names of only fairly good men or fairly good women will be presented for offices, for, as a rule, only such can be elected."

Former Chief Justice Albert H. Horton of Kansas wrote: "I can state from experience and observation that woman suffrage is very desirable, and satisfactory in its results in every respect."

Chief Justice W. A. Johnston wrote: "I have watched with interest the operation of the Kansas act extending suffrage to women in municipal elections. The right has been very generally used by our women, and the results have been highly beneficial. In consequence, our elections are more orderly and fair, a higher class of officers are chosen, and we have cleaner and stronger city governments. Our experience under this law warrants the further extension of suffrage to women, and fully justifies what was claimed by its advocates."

This was the general opinion of Kansas men; for in 1912, after 25 years' experience of municipal woman suffrage, Kansas adopted a constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women by the largest majority ever given to such an amendment in any State.

A. S. B.

IRELAND'S EXPERIENCE

Mrs. Hannah Sheehy Skeffington, the distinguished Irish nationalist, who is now visiting this country, gave The Woman's Journal an interview this week on municipal woman suffrage in Ireland. She has been one of the leaders in the Irish suffrage movement. The suffrage paper of Ireland, The Irish Citizen, was edited by her husband, the lamented Mr. Sheehy Skeffington, who was arrested and summarily shot during the recent rising in Dublin. His death is now admitted on all hands to have been undeserved and an outrage, and the officer who ordered it has been committed to an insane asylum.

As bills aiming to give women municipal suffrage are now pending in so many of our State Legislatures, it will be of interest to learn something about Ireland's experience of like legislation.

In Ireland, ever since 1898, women have voted for all officers except members of Parliament. The right is not limited to single women and widows, as in England, but is exercised by married women also; and Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington says that the results have been wholly good. It has not led women to neglect their homes, or shown the slightest tendency to make them less loving or less efficient as mothers and wives. On the contrary, it has made them more useful as citizens, and has enabled them to bring their influence to bear more effectively for various good things.

"We got our municipal suffrage when a Conservative Government was in power," said Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington. "They thought women would be more conservative than men. The women have exercised the right with great success; and have generally voted progressive rather than conservative.

"Instead of demoralising the women, the effect of the ballot was quite the reverse, broadening their atmosphere and giving them an added interest in things.

"The women of Ireland were not made eligible to municipal office until some years after they got the municipal vote, and not until after eligibility had been granted to the women of England, Scotland and Wales. That gave us a leverage with the Nationalists, for we could say, 'We are excluded from a privilege that English and Scotch and Welsh women enjoy,' and then we had them. The English women were made eligible about 1907. In 1908 we founded the Irish Women's Franchise League, and we secured our eligibility to municipal and county offices a few years later. It was given while the Liberals were in power.

"There is now one woman on the city council in Dublin, and two in Waterford, and several elsewhere; and there are several hundred women Poor Law Guardians.

"As soon as women got the municipal vote, in 1898, they became eligible to serve on Boards of Poor Law Guardians, and they did so well in that capacity that it became a strong argument for making them eligible to the city councils.

"The women at once began to use their new powers in behalf of the children. They got the children out of the workhouses, where they had been herded with old people who had lost their minds, with apoplectic sufferers, and paupers of all sorts. The women went in for boarding the orphans out in families. The women guardians did a great deal of visiting, and other voluntary work, for which most of the men Guardians had not had time. The children were handed over to the women's care at once. Then the women came up against the vested interests and institutions, both Protestant and Catholic, which objected to having the children taken away from them and boarded out, even in families of their own denominations. But it is now recognized as much better for the children than institution life.

"The women have used their votes against the drink; they have brought about better administration of the workhouses, and kinder treatment of the old people; and a better supervision of women officials in institutions. Men can sometimes be cajoled; a woman inspector cannot. One woman inspected a large dormitory, where the men had never done anything more than walk through and see that the beds had clean quilts. The woman, for the first time, turned up the quilts, and found things quite different underneath. The women also have saved a great deal of money on the kitchens of public institutions, where they found a large amount of waste. You ought to read a new book, The Amazing Philanthropists,' by Suzanne Day, giving the experiences of a woman Poor Law Guardian in Cork.

"The women have raised the tone of all those bodies upon which they serve. Before there were women members, they used to have scrapping matches.

"After the right was granted, the women as a rule were very well received. There is a better feminist spirit in Ireland than in England. In our ancient Irish civilization women had many privileges that were taken away from them when we came under English rule. Women were judges and lawyers. The fine imposed for the murder of a woman was larger than for a man. The married women's property laws were broad. If a woman was separated from her husband, she got not only the dower she had brought him, but an allowance for her services in administering his household during the marriage. It is all in Dr. Joyce's history."

"By a feminist 'spirit,' I suppose you mean a woman's rights spirit?" said the editor. "Our anti-suffragists in America are trying to give the word another sense."

"Of course," said Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington. "Feminism simply means woman's rights."

Mrs. Skeffington told how, in response to a huge petition from Irishwomen who were municipal voters, the Lord Mayor of Dublin had used the power which he legally possessed, but which is very rarely exercised, to appear in person before Parliament, and present a request for woman suffrage. She added:

"After they got the municipal vote, women had much more power to make their wishes effective. Their vote has always helped in regard to child welfare, and they were found to be more independent voters than the men. They would not vote either Conservative or Nationalist, without regard to the character of the candidate; and this caused us to be called disloyal to party by both sides.

"The women who served as Poor Law Guardians and members of city councils soon became suffragists, because they saw how many things needed to be done, and they could not change the law, but only the administration of it. They were 'up against it' at every turn.

"Suffrage militancy in Ireland was very mild, however. It never went beyond breaking the windows of government buildings. I broke the windows of Dublin Castle myself, and got nine weeks for it.

"Women have some privileges in Ireland that you do not have here. All our universities are co-educational. Women serve as professors and lecturers in them, and they lecture to both men and women students; and the women professors get the same salaries as the men. The National University at Dublin has women on the Senate. I am to speak at Harvard tonight, and the Radcliffe girls cannot be allowed to come to hear me. This seems to me extraordinary.

"Women did not get their present privileges in the Irish universities without a fight. My husband took part with me in the struggle for equal rights in the Royal (now the National) University, of which he was Registrar; and he resigned his position because his views on that point were in conflict with those of the president. It was one of many sacrifices that he made for the cause.

"Woman suffrage was included both in James Connolly's provisional government for Ireland and in the plan for a provisional government sketched out by Sir Edward Carson. The fight in Ireland has been much easier for women; and if we had our own government, I believe we should get the full suffrage much sooner than in England."

A. S. B.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE MYTHOLOGY

The wildest fictions are often circulated in official anti-suffrage literature. Sometimes it seems as if they must be too gross to be believed even by those who send them out. An extreme instance is to be found in the January issue of the official organ of the Massachusetts antis. It gives a highly imaginative description of alleged bad behavior by the suffragists, and especially by Mrs. Elsie Benedict, in the South Dakota campaign, and adds this amazing statement:

"At Brookings, Mrs. Benedict, when told by the manager of the theatre where the anti-suffrage meeting was being held that she must leave her banners outside, charged upon him, struck him in the face and called him names, and then ran down the aisle, shrieking questions to the speaker."

To anyone who knows Mrs. Benedict, comment would be superfluous.

A. S. B.

FOUR TO ONE

The U. S. Senators from the suffrage States voted for prohibition in the District of Columbia 18 to 4—more than four to one. The Senators from the other States voted for it 27 to 28—a much smaller margin.

If it had been the other way around, the opponents of equal rights would have said that it showed the demoralizing effect upon legislators of having women voters among their constituents.

A. S. B.

ONE OF MANY

A prominent newspaper woman who has been closely associated with the anti-suffragists, has made up her mind to withdraw from their organization and come over to the suffrage side. In a private letter to the editor of The Woman's Journal, she says:

"I cannot see that the antis are living up to their slogan of 'the woman in the home.' They appear to be in public life, and to enjoy it greatly! I think the work women have done in the past two years entitles them to every right ever bestowed on men. Hereafter I mean to help not try to impede, the march forward of my hardworking sisters."

A. S. B.

"Education is the hope of woman suffrage. Millions think they are opposed to suffrage when, by every finer instinct of their natures, they are not. I have no quarrel with the man who says woman's sphere is in the home. Nor have you, I agree. But what of the seven million women in industry that have no homes, and what are the bounds of the modern home? What of these women, driven by necessity under conditions arising in a man made government, into public life? It is to protect the home by protecting themselves that these workers outside the home, whether yet conscious of the fact or not, need the ballot."—David B. Poling, Superintendent of the United Christian Endeavor.

THE POWER OF THE VOTER'S BROOM

Half Minute Moods

COMPELLED MODESTY

From Washington Star.

"Are you an art connoisseur?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox; "although I should never speak of myself as such."

"Why not?"

"Because I'm not absolutely sure I know how to pronounce the word."

A SOCIETY CHANGE

From Chicago News.

Casey had dropped in for a visit on Callahan, and during his stay observed that Miss Callahan spoke several times of a chafing dish party she had attended.

Now Casey agreed with Callahan that the latter's daughter was putting on entirely too many airs; so, with a view to disconcerting her, he suddenly asked:

"An' phwat the divil is a chafing dish?"

"Chafing dish, Casey," said Callahan, with a sly wink at his visitor, "a chafing dish is a frvin' pan that's got into society!"

UP AGAINST IT

From Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I don't always get stenographers who can spell."

"Refer 'em to the dictionary, old chap."

"But I'm in the motor business. And that has produced a flock of words that haven't got into the dictionary yet."

TRYING HIM OUT

From Denver Post.

"I gave that youngster of mine a toy printing press, a steam engine, a xylophone, a box of paints, and some other things to find out whether his tastes were artistic, mechanical, literary, or what—but the test didn't work."

"Why, what did he do with them?"

"Smashed them all up."

"Why, man, it's as clear as day—he's going to be a furniture mover."

TRUE GREATNESS WITHIN

From Columbus Citizen.

The aunt of a little boy was amazed at the appetite exhibited by him during a recent stay in her household.

"Mercy!" she exclaimed one day. "But you certainly eat a terrible lot, Willie, for such a little fellow!"

"I expect," he rejoined, "that I ain't so little as I look from the outside."

TOO HARD FOR HER

From Philadelphia Ledger.

The employer of a Polish maid who has learned to speak English has told of her experiences with the telephone. After its use was explained to her she was eager to answer every call. One day a ring came and she jumped to the instrument.

"Hello!" came the receiver.

"Hello!" answered the girl, flushed with pride at being able to give the proper answer.

"Who is this?" continued the voice.

"I don't know!" exclaimed the maid. "I can't see you."

Conservatives

Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune.

[According to "The Raleigh Times" of December 30th, the Governor of North Carolina was soon to address a band of legislators at the Governor's Mansion and point out to them that suffrage was "no longer a craze, but a menace."]

O'er the Garden of Eden the very first dawning
Like a flood from the East was beginning to roll,
When the very first tortoise remarked without warning:
"What a curious light!" to the very first mole.

The very first mole made reply without turning:
"It is only a craze—just a fad of the skies."
But the thing kept on growing and glowing and burning.
"This is really a menace," they said, looking wise.

But by noon, when the sun was well up and was cheering
The tortoise, and even the mole in his hole,
They forgot all about their alarm and their sneering:
"We have always approved," said the tortoise and mole.

TO CONGRESSMEN

A New Year's Wish

From Headquarters News-Letter.

We wish you all a glad New Year,
And how to make it glad is clear.
You learnt as children from your mothers
The joy of giving joy to others.
So what could make your year so pleasant
As making us a New Year's present?
And what so good a gift can be
As freedom?—won't you set us free?
Vote for the Federal Amendment.

A HALF PORTION

From the New York Times.

The lady of good family was showing her ancestral home to her small son. She pointed with special pride to a bust of her father.

"And that, Bobbie," she said, "is your grandfather."

Bobbie looked somewhat perplexed.

"Is that all there was of him?" he asked.

THE NEWER LOVE

From Life.

Miss De Style: "Does she think very much of that aviator?"

Miss Gunbusta: "Oh, yes. She worships the very ground he flies over!"

LINCOLN'S MOST MARVELLOUS WORK

From Everybody's.

Little Hattie, determined to give her hero full credit for his achievements, wrote in a history examination:

"Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809, in a log cabin he built himself."

HE WAS HARDENED.

From Judge.

Wife (whispering to her husband in church): "Wake up!"

Husband: "It's only the cat trying to get in, Jane. There's nobody in the house but us."

A FITTING TIME

From Harper's Magazine.

Edward, aged four, prided himself on his bravery. But when he suddenly met a strange dog near his home, he unceremoniously fled to the house. Upon being questioned as to whether he was afraid, he said: "No; I just thought it was a good time to see how fast I could run."

FULL SUFFRAGE COMING

(From Ohio State Journal.)

And now comes the Democratic chief of Illinois, Roger E. Sullivan, and advocates full suffrage for the women of Illinois. In that State they can vote for President, but not for Governor; for all city officers except police magistrate, and for most town officers, but not for constable. These exceptions are ridiculous, and public sentiment is beginning to recognize them as such. It will take a constitutional amendment to correct them, but Illinois is to have a constitutional convention, and that will give full suffrage to the women. Mr. Sullivan says the results have been good, and he promises his party will rally to its support and leave not a fragment of suffrage behind. The Republican party takes the same stand in its platform, and the new Governor stands firmly on his platform. Now let Ohio get up to the front alongside of Illinois.

WOMEN ON JURIES

(From the Reno Gazette.)

The presence of women on the Grand Jury as full-fledged members of that body is unusual, even in States where equal suffrage has been in force for many years. The three who are to serve on the Washoe County Grand Jury in Nevada, therefore, will be likely to fill an important place in the public eye during their terms of service. The Reno Gazette says editorially:

"They should be able to be of great use to the community. The masculine way of looking at public affairs has been in force ever since Nevada became a State. Now the people will have a chance to look at community business through feminine eyes. The three ladies who are to act on the Grand Jury have, therefore, a great opportunity. It is fortunate that, in the selection of the three, women were chosen who have always taken an active part in municipal affairs. They do not approach their duties, therefore, without knowing what they are and what is expected of them. Indeed, it may be said without any disparagement of the men jurors, few masculine citizens of Reno are better informed on methods of government than their feminine colleagues."

A move is on foot in Kansas to eliminate waste in municipal administration by starting training schools for city officials. In the enlargement of the Kansas educational system, provision for such a school will be asked by Mr. J. F. Jones in the Legislature. Men and women would be taught how to run an electrical plant, water plant, sewerage system, keep the records of the city and the other duties of city officials.

THE BEST IS YET TO BE

By Walter Daniel (after seeing cartoon in Woman's Journal of Jan. 6).

A brighter day is dawning,
Its splendor bids us wake;
It comes to banish darkness,
Men's hardships of mistake.
And problems still perplexing
Will then be understood,
And many a human trouble
Solved in the common good.

Great minds have gathered wisdom
To bless the human race,
And thoughtful men will always
The good and true embrace.
Thus also shall man's welfare,
In vain so long pursued,
Be reached through the ideal
Of all men's common good.

This world is God's creation;
He made and loves us all;
His light to us our reason,
His voice our conscience call.
His works our inspiration;
His life our strength renewed;
His law our guide and duty
That seeks the common good.

Oh, rouse ye! Thought and action
Must haste the brighter day:
Wrong still is to be vanquished
That lingers on our way.
Till equal rights and comfort
Shall all mankind include,
And happy labor findeth
Joy in the common good.

Then in men's lives shall blossom
The flowers of righteousness
That promise the fruition
Of kindness, beauty, grace!
And may at last truth's knowledge
Set men and women free,
To learn in retrospection
The Best is yet to be.

WOMEN ARE COMPETENT

From the Ridgefield Park (N. J.) Bulletin.

Did you ever hear a man rave about the veneration and love he has for his mother, and in the same breath declare that she is unfit to use the ballot?

Did you ever hear of the man who will entrust his child's life, education, the management of the home and the expenditure of the largest share of his income to his wife, and in the meantime insist that she is incapable of voting for a school trustee, or unable to decide whether she wants good or bad government?

Any woman competent to supervise a home is entitled to the credit that she possesses sufficient horse sense to vote.

If a woman can be trusted to develop the character of a child and run the house besides, she displays an amount of common sense which assures a wise use for the ballot.

If this country is to be a republic in anything but name, women and men must use the same weapon—the ballot, for mutual protection and for national safety.

Women have a peculiar fitness for co-operating with men, especially in things which make for better homes and better government. In this connection it would be well to remember that home and government are two united and sacred institutions, and that it is impossible to separate the one from the other.

Topeka, Kan.—The Better Government Association met Jan. 8 to work out a program designed to simplify State and county government. This program was submitted to the Legislature which met on the following day. The feeling was expressed that a new constitution should be framed, and leaders were much encouraged by the report of the legislative committee, which they believe will be acted upon quickly.

"Woman has as much interest as man in controlling the government, in legislation, and in voting taxes. That means that she has the right to political suffrage."—Max Nordau.

A Visit to Night Court

Anyone who doubts that women are discriminated against in the administration of the law can be convinced by visiting the Night Court in New York City, Dr. Katherine Bement Davis says. She spoke especially of the custom of condemning women on the unsupported word of a policeman. The editor of Pearson's Magazine tells in the January issue about a very bad case of this kind.

The victim was the wife of Johan Silver, a Dutch workman of more than average intelligence, who speaks not only Dutch but English, German and some French. The wife speaks four languages. Mr. Silver told his story as follows:

An Outrageous Case

"About mid-April I was working in Haskell, N. J., at the du Pont works. Here are some of my pay checks—(and he showed me fortnightly pay checks of $39, $37, and $41).

"I had a room in West 21st street, where my wife lived. My wife was about three months pregnant, and therefore had a woman to help clean up. One Saturday afternoon a friend of ours, Mr. Schumacher, about 63 or 64 years of age, came to see her. It was warm and she was cleaning the stove, and so had only thin house-clothes on. My wife had been out buying things, and the change from ten dollars was scattered about on the table.

"Suddenly there was a knock at the door. A man came in and said he was a traveler. He wanted to speak to my wife, and my wife, thinking I had sent him to her, asked him to sit down; for she was expecting me soon. She offered him a chair.

"A little while later the woman who was doing the washing went away and our friend went home. A few minutes later the traveler went out, and returned in a second or two with another man; he then said he was a detective, and arrested my wife, and said that a two-dollar bill on the table had been marked and had belonged to him. My wife had put the bills in her stocking, for she was afraid of the man. The detectives then arrested my wife.

Woman Upset by Shock

"She has told me since she could not speak, the shock was so great. She thought she was going to faint. She asked the detective why he took her, and he said: 'You know. Come along.' "She knew nothing; but they took her.

Husband Was Distracted

"When I came home between five and six my wife was not there. I ran about asking for her. Nobody knew anything. At last I found a janitor in the next building who told me she had been arrested.

"'What for?' I asked.

"'I do not know,' he answered. 'You had better go to the police station.'

"I went to the police station in 21st street on the next block. They knew nothing. Perhaps at the 31st Street Station I might hear, they said. I ran to 31st street. They knew nothing there and directed me back to 21st street, telling me they must know there. I returned to 21st street, and insisted: 'Who had taken my wife?'

"At last they told me I should go to the Night Court at Jefferson Market. It was then 8.30. I hurried to the Night Court. There they knew. My wife had been arrested for exposing her person, as a prostitute! I said it was a lie, a shameful lie. I cried: 'What do you mean?'

"I was told if I waited, I'd see.

Typical Case in Night Court

"I waited till 10.30. My wife was brought into the court in a condition I cannot describe. She was all white and shaking, and could not speak. She was hysterical from crying. I called her. I tried to go to her. They stopped me. I was told to shut up or I should be arrested.

"The judge said something. I could not hear. I asked what it was. I was told he had remanded my wife back to prison because she was unable to answer his questions. And I had to see my wife taken away again.

"I said the accusation was a lie, but what could I do?

"It was a Saturday night. I went home. I thought I was going mad.

"On Monday night she was brought up again. I was there. Now, I thought, we shall have it out and it will all be over. But no. She was sent back again by the same judge, who wouldn't listen to me.

"For what reason? I did not know.

Woman Lawyer Comes to the Rescue

"Then Miss Anna Moscowitz, a woman lawyer, chairman of the Legal Volunteer Committee of the Forum of the Church of the Ascension, which lends gratuitous legal assistance to the poor, came to me, told me she was a lawyer and offered to take up my case.

"I said, 'I have only a little money.'

"She said that didn't matter. Her help was gratuitous.

"She asked me who was the man in the room. That was the bad part of my wife's case, she said.

"I said he was Heinrich Schumacher, a good friend of mine, and an old man.

"'Could I find him?'

"'Sure,' I replied, and I found him next morning and brought him with the washerwoman to the court on Tuesday. I brought Dr. Finkelstein too, who had been attending my wife, and who could say that we were honest folk.

"My wife was declared guilty after three days. Why do they call it a 'Night Court'? and again they take her back to prison to be sentenced later.

"On Thursday I bring the doctor again, and Schumacher, and my wife was discharged on three months' probation. I was to come up every week with her and be questioned by Miss Smith, the court assistant.

"Then I asked my wife to explain. There was nothing to explain. The detective had told all sorts of lies. She thought he was a friend of mine and suspected nothing.

"At first I was so glad to get her back that I did nothing; just cheered her up and was kind to her.

Woman's Health Broken

"But, she was simply frightened to death. And then we had to go to the Night Court every week and see Miss Smith, and my wife was shaking and ill. She hated to go. She was frightened. They had had a doctor examine her in prison. I only learned that afterwards. She was so weak and ill she cried nearly all day. They have ruined her health. Dr. Finkelstein told me I had better take her into the country, so I took her over to New Jersey with me.

"But each week we had to come back and report to Miss Smith.

"It is infamous to persecute honest people like that!

"I was heartbroken. It was too dreadful. She looked as if she had not an hour to live.

"At her bedside I made up my mind that I would follow that cop and that judge and I will have justice. So I went to see Miss Moscowitz. She said it was a great shame, and advised me to go to Police Headquarters.

"I left my work. I went to the Police Commissioner downtown. He was very nice; sympathized with me. But he said, 'We have to believe our officers.'

"I asked him, 'Would you believe your wife or your officer?'

"He said, 'I'd believe my wife.'

"I said to him, 'You have ruined my wife; broken her health. Now you see you are wrong. What are you going to do?'

"He said, 'We can do nothing.'

"Here is a telegram I got one day:

"'Anna Silver seriously ill. Wark K 2. Bellevue Hospital. Please come.

"'Geo. Hanlon.'

"I went alone, and found my wife had had a relapse. The nurse told me that they were afraid they could not save her.

"Then I gave up. . . .

"A couple of days later they told me that she was a little stronger and I could see her.

"I went in. She was white and thin. I begged her to live, to make up her mind to get well. I wanted her. It would all be forgotten soon, the trouble.

No Remedy for Injustice

"She said, 'I will do my best,' and then they said I was tiring her and I must go.

"Miss Moscowitz advised me to go to the Committee of the Twelve Ladies, at 45th street. I went there, but they could do nothing. They gave me a letter to the Legal Aid Society in 58th street.

"I went there. They kept me two hours waiting. At last they saw me and told me it was too late. They could do nothing.

"At last Miss Moscowitz told me about you and Pearson's; so I came to you.

"Will you do something for me? Don't you think something ought to be done?"

The editor of Pearson's says:

"From my knowledge of the Night Court I had at once divined what the case must be. It would rest on the mere statement of the detective, corroborated by the possession of marked money, in this case a $2.00 bill.

"But the $2.00 bill might have been put down by the supposed traveler as change for two of the dollars that were on the table. In fine, the whole case rested on the unsupported testimony of one policeman."

The editor went to the Night Court, where he was told that Mrs. Silver had pleaded guilty.

"I saw Silver again. For the first time this quiet man became a little excited.

"'They lie,' he cried, 'they live in lies; they cannot believe anyone. They are accustomed to meeting prostitutes and drunks; they think all women prostitutes. Why should my wife turn prostitute at such a time? Besides, she denied it. That was not the charge made against her. The charge was that she exposed her person, which means that a police officer is to say how a woman working in her own room on a hot day should be dressed. It is all monstrous!'

"Silver begged me to see Miss Moscowitz.

Woman Helps Women

"Though she was born in Russia, Miss Moscowitz is an American to her fingertips. A rare example of energy and intelligence, she has worked her way without help through the New York University Law School, and has made for herself a position and won clients as an American lawyer. Yet, though she has struggled through to independence and an assured position, like all the strong ones, she has not lost pity for her more unfortunate sisters. For years now she has defended women in the Night Courts without fee; a good heart as well as a good brain.

The Night Court and Its Shortcomings

"Miss Moscowitz began by telling me that for some time it was impossible to get magistrates to assign her to defend prisoners. One magistrate would, but the other three wouldn't. They did not want any interference with what they called 'the course of justice.' They did not want the poor to be defended in democratic America, though the rich were entitled to have any defender they chose. That difficulty, however, has been overcome by the efforts of the Church of the Ascension, directed by the Rev. Stickney Grant.

"I asked Miss Moscowitz if she knew Mrs. Silver, and what manner of woman she was.

"'One of the best class of working women,' Miss Moscowitz replied; 'not at all of the flighty, coquettish class; a hard-working woman, intelligent, saving, looking forward when I first saw her to the birth of her first child, but shaken and outraged, as such a woman would be, by her accusation and arrest.'

"'Did she plead guilty?' I asked.

"'No,' cried Miss Moscowitz. 'Again and again, in tears and hot-eyed with indignation, she declared that there was not one word of truth in the detective's accusation that she had exposed her person. She thought and still thinks that her mere condition was defense enough. Both the husband and wife are of the better class of immigrant, perfectly conscious of their rights as human beings, and exasperated at finding that outrages on personal liberty are permitted in free America which would not be tolerated in Holland. But the matter does not excite me as it does you, because I have seen so many worse cases.'

Virgins Convicted as Prostitutes

"'Tell me about them,' I begged.

"For three hours Miss Moscowitz gave me the history of case after case—all pure persecution.

"Let me take one. A Mrs. Coleman was brought up for keeping a disorderly house. She ran a massage establishment with two operators. After conviction Mrs. Coleman was sent to the workhouse for four months, and the two girls, who were found guilty, were sent to the House of the Good Shepherd for three years. They appealed, and were all remanded to prison, and were not admitted to bail. This is one of the first injustices. Bail is accepted in the ordinary court pending an appeal as soon as it is offered, but the Night Court practice is different. An attorney often has to work two weeks to get his client out of prison, though bail is offered at once.'

"'In other words,' I cried, 'people who are regarded by the American law as innocent are punished by imprisonment?'

"'That is so,' Miss Moscowitz assented.

"This case of Mrs. Coleman is rather peculiar, because physicians testified that the operators were virgins, and yet they were all found guilty of disorderly conduct or prostitution. The physicians were cross-examined by Judge Barlow at great length, and the most intimate details brought out in the court and rolled upon the tongue; yet the report of policemen was preferred to this independent and unimpeachable testimony.

"After three and one-half months' imprisonment the conviction was reversed; but all these innocent women had not only been imprisoned but fined—for all they owned had disappeared from their apartment.'

"'Surely an isolated instance,' I cried.

"'Not at all,' Miss Moscowitz declared. 'I could give you a dozen similar cases this summer.'"

IT DOES NOT PAY TO BOOTLEG IN HOLTON

Holton, Kan.—The first woman jury to sit in Jackson county brought in a verdict of guilty on Jan. 6 in a bootlegging case against Dave Lee.

The case was tried in Justice Barker's court before a jury of twelve prominent Holton women. The trial attracted a big crowd of spectators. The defendant has appealed the case to the district court.

HEALTH INSURANCE
From the Portland Express

There is no doubt that preventable sickness is levying an enormous bill upon the country every year, and that the efficiency of men is greatly reduced because of improper care while sick.

One estimate has it that 630,000 people in the United States die annually of preventable diseases; that of the 3,000,000 people who are constantly on the sick list, half are afflicted with preventable diseases; that the result of the loss of earning through death or through such sickness is not far from a billion and a half dollars each year.

As information regarding preventable diseases increases and as the work of public health organizations is enlarged, there will naturally come a diminution in the number of men and women afflicted with such troubles, and in extent of the loss to the State. Health insurance is thought to be another step in the same direction, and for this reason it is urged.

SIMILAR CASES

Compares a Boy's First Pen-knife and a Woman's First Vote.

By Ellis Meredith

"If I were to give you a chance to write a woman suffrage article every day for ninety days, could you do it?" said the City Editor, popping his head inside the door of the small room occupied by one of his women writers and the Cub who was waiting for an opening in the Art Department.

"I could," said the Woman laconically.

"Well, go to it," said the Editor; but before he could close the door she added, "You may not know that they are all suffrage articles, but they will be."

"Meaning?" said the Editor.

"Ever hear Anna Shaw speak?" and as he nodded:

"Of course," went on the Woman, "it's like voting for Bryan out West; everybody has, at one time or another. Well, she has about fifty lectures, with all sorts of fetching, guileless titles, 'All of them about suffrage,' she says, whereby she converted the unwary in days gone by. Now it's the other way about, and people—some people—want to hear about suffrage, and they don't see that every big political, social and religious movement is rooted and grounded in Votes for Women."

"I don't believe it," said the City Editor, brusquely.

"Oh, that's all right," said the Woman cheerfully, "I don't expect you to, and your way of putting it is far more polite than if you said it wasn't true. You see, you are a bit like a lot of these women"—the Editor smothered an explosive—"you think of votes objectively. Now just suppose that the laws of the various States in regard to carrying concealed weapons should be held to apply to pen-knives. How long would it be before the men of the nation would rise up and insist on strengthening the Second Amendment—that's the one, isn't it, about abridging the right to own and bear arms?"

"Yes; but it isn't analogous," scoffed the City Editor. "It isn't as if you women had had votes. You don't miss 'em the same way."

"Well, we miss 'em another way; and, besides, you can want a thing you've never had. Honest now, didn't you want your first knife worse than you've ever wanted one since?"

A reminiscent look stole over the Editor's face, and he sat down on the end of the table. "It was a Barlow," he said, "a measley, blunt, wobble-handled Barlow, and I traded all my marbles and my lunch and my sling-shot and two fish-hooks for it."

"It looked like Excalibur to you all right," said the Woman, "and you thought you'd be grown-up about day after tomorrow."

"You see, I fully expected I'd get one on my birthday; my brother did when he was six, but he cut himself with it, so mother objected to my having one; but I thought of course I'd get it when I was seven. I don't know what she said to father—"

"I do," said the Woman. "Father's still saying it to us, and it went like this:

"Oh, I don't think Johnny really wants a knife much.

"He doesn't need a knife, anyway. Willie will always cut things for him.

"Now, father, you know he'll hurt himself with it.

"If you give him a knife now, he'll be wanting a sword next.

"He's never had a knife.

"He wouldn't know what to do with it.

"Besides, I didn't raise my boy to be a tie-chopper!

"It isn't scriptural; those that take the pen-knife will perish by it.

"He's too young and inexperienced, and I like to keep him so.

"Don't you remember, almost the same day Willie got his first knife the horrid, rough boys began to call him 'Bill?'

"What's the use? He'll only lose it.

"I don't see what good your pen-knife is to you. There isn't a sharp pencil in the house."

The Editor leaned back and laughed. "It sounds familiar, all right,—kind of like an echo across the years. She didn't say it all, but I remember about wanting to keep her baby—baby! I was so mad I cried like one and about my not knowing what to do with it.—I made up my mind I'd show her!"

"And the day you acquired that Barlow was a kind of Emancipation Day for you, and you felt as if you had emerged from the class of infants and feeble-minded folk not fit to be trusted with cold steel. And you did cut yourself, and a lot of other things, and you lost it—"

"And forty others," added the man.

"And we have a pencil-sharpener that is worth a dozen of it, and you don't use it once a week; but you wouldn't be without it for a day, and if you came down town and left it at home, you'd find immediate need for it, and probably go buy another, not because you care about the knife itself, but because there are so many things you can do better with it than with anything else. Well, that's all there is to Votes for Women. Votes for Men means campaign banners and buttons and hunting and vote-for-a-yellow-dog-if-he's-on-the-ticket babble. Father gets excited about saving the nation, but mother's like that chap of Kipling's who 'works for 'im an' 'er an' it. An' he wants to finish his little bit, an' 'e wants to get 'ome to 'is tea.' Votes for Women simply means getting things done. That's the difference. Were you in earnest about those ninety-day articles?"

"Ye-es, I guess so," said the City Editor, and went out to his desk, jingling his pocket-knife against some loose coin, and wondering how it would seem never to have had it.

ST. PAUL HAS OWN "CITY BANK"

Only City in Country to Do Its Own Banking—Sells Bonds Directly to Investors—Pays Higher Interest Than Privately Owned Banks—Saves Money for City

By Livy S. Richard

St. Paul is the only city in the United States which has a bank of its own. It does not have to sell its bonds through bond houses. It sells many of them directly to its citizens.

The St. Paul "city bank" was started July 1, 1913. It was started irregularly. That is to say, it began without express authority of law. W. B. Colver, editorial director of the Clover Leaf chain of newspapers, convinced the Sinking Fund Commissioners that they could start it under the clause in the charter which empowered them to "make all purchases and sales for the sinking fund with a view to serving the best interests of the city."

Plan of the City Bank

The plan of the "bank" is very simple. Any one can go to the City Hall with $10 or any multiple of $10 and get a certificate of interest for that amount in a bond in the sinking fund. Any day, week, month, or year later, if he wishes to withdraw his investment, he surrenders the certificate and receives its face value and 4 per cent. interest for the entire period his money was on deposit.

When the "city bank" was opened, the other banks of St. Paul with savings departments were paying only 3½ per cent. interest. They were also reckoning interest only on stated days and reserved the right to require notice of withdrawal. The "city bank" forced them to raise the interest rate to 4 per cent. and made exercise of the notice requirement hazardous.

Unpopular at First

The "city bank" was, therefore, unpopular with other banks. Last April a grand jury added to its report an attack upon the "city bank" upon the ground that its legal underpinning was insecure. The "city bank," the day before this report appeared, contained deposits of $1,983,630. The report started a "run," which lasted 26 business days and brought the deposits down to $1,039,840, every demand being met with cash.

Meanwhile friends of the "city bank" initiated an amendment to the city charter specifically sanctioning the plan. It was submitted to vote May 2, 1916, carried overwhelmingly and the "run" ceased.

Today the deposits of funds in the "city bank" exceed $2,000,000. An experienced reporter in St. Paul, asked for an opinion of its workings, writes:

"Direct and indirect results have undoubtedly been: The drawing of savings from hiding places; the bringing of people into closer touch with their city government; a saving of money for the city by securing a better price on large bond issues from bond houses, due to an increase, on the one hand, of the city's financial credit, and the threat, on the other, of another source of credit; a raise in interest rates for all savings depositors; and a chance for the small wage earner to 'horn into' the money game and be sure of getting a fair deal."

The real significance of the St. Paul experiment is in the opportunity it opens to cities to finance public improvements with which bankers might not be in sympathy, such, for example, as ventures into municipal ownership.

POPULATION INCREASES FASTER THAN FOOD

Washington, D. C.—The nation's food supply has not kept pace with the growth in population, according to figures furnished Jan. 12, by the department of agriculture. The statistics cover the last sixteen years, during which the population has grown about 32 per cent., while in foods constituting about 75 per cent. of the country's diet, there has been a decline in per capita production.

BAY STATE HEALTH INSURANCE BILL IN

Boston, Mass.—The Health Insurance bill was introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature by Representative B. Loring Young on Jan. 13. It is along lines suggested by the Governor in his recent inaugural address.

"A bill for a State 'poor farm' to take the place of the county poor farms, will be brought to Topeka by the Kansas City Council of Clubs. Mrs. George B. Rose, of Rosedale, chairman of the legislative committee, is sponsor for this measure. The Kansas City women believe a great stride in efficiency would be made if a State farm could take the place of the numerous county farms."

How to Investigate Municipal Bonds

How shall I decide what sort of bonds to buy? The investor is constantly being brought to face this question, and his decision must each time be modified by the peculiar conditions which accompany every issue of municipal bonds.

General Considerations

In considering a bond issue, the investor should first take into consideration the general surroundings of the town or city issuing the bonds.

The geographical location is a matter of no mean importance. A city upon the coast needs money for docks, terminal facilities and encouragement to shipping. Such expenditures might be well advised for a coast town, while an inland city would need its money for far different purposes. Then, too, it must be seen that the location is one which will attract business permanently, and that its prosperity is not likely to be upset by some minor change. "Boone cities" blew up over night too frequently to be considered safe repositories for investments.

Population

Naturally, the population of the city and its tendency of growth, or the reverse, are considerations which cannot be overlooked. The city which numbers a large floating population, or one in which a large part of the tax-paying power is centered in a very few of the citizens, can never hope to become so successful a borrower as that city whose population is stable, with consistent growth, and which has a large percentage of its citizens paying taxes upon real and personal property.

Past Record of Debt

As with individuals, the municipality's credit is largely determined upon its past record of payment and conservative borrowing. The laws of New York State governing the bonds which savings banks may take specify that the municipality must be chartered for at least 25 years, and shall not have defaulted payment of its debts since 1860. The distrust which grew up when some of the Southern cities repudiated debts contracted during the Civil War has made every cautious investor wary of any municipal bond which does not offer a lien upon some particular asset of the municipality. Water bonds have always been considered first-grade securities because of the general assumption that the bond carries with it a lien upon all of the water rights held by the municipality.

Municipal Government

The sort of men in control of municipal affairs are a fourth factor in determining municipal credit. The town which has a record of clean politics, conservative expenditure of money, and equitable tax rates, is a much more likely candidate in the borrowing field than a town in which conditions are the reverse.

Of course there are plenty of cities in which backwardness and unsavory politics have been the rule, which can borrow money at a low rate of interest. But it is becoming better understood each day that the municipality which is trying to improve itself and make living conditions more tolerable for all its citizens is the best sort of an investment field.

Special Considerations

When a bond is offered to the public it first comes under the eye of investment experts from banking houses. The fact that very few municipalities issue their bonds directly, or make issues of "baby" bonds, that is, bonds of denomination of $100, gives the public little chance to be its own judge of values. The usual method which the investment expert follows is to determine the ratio between the assessed valuation of the property and the bonded debt. A bonded debt which is not in excess of 5 per cent. of the assessable property values is considered conservative, and it is upon this basis that savings banks most frequently invest.

Of course, no investor will consider himself justified in discounting in advance the increase in property valuations which may result from improvements to be brought about by a bond issue, the proceeds of which are to go for better municipal conditions. But it would be equally untrue to say that these conditions are not a form of security upon which the loan was based. It is impossible to conceive of a municipality spending a million dollars for better lighting, better transportation facilities, better public buildings or parks, which does not gain a return greater than the amount of money expended.

Canadian Bonds

The great attractiveness of Canadian bonds in the market at present is largely due to the variety of new resources which these municipalities are acquiring through the liberal expenditure of money. Instead of finding themselves loaded down with debt and their credit strained, the Canadian towns are finding that, in spite of the war, the policy of liberal expenditure of money for the necessary improvements has increased their assets so rapidly that their credit is even more solid than it was when they began to borrow.

Some of the most attractive bond offers of Canadian municipalities are: City of Westmount, 4½ coupon bonds, due May 1st, 1960, price, 91.25 and interest, yield 5.00 per cent.

Toronto Harbor Commissioners, guaranteed principal and interest by endorsement by the City of Toronto, Can., 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1953, price 91.50 and interest, yield 5.20 per cent. (A first mortgage on extensive water front and harbor lands in Toronto Harbor. Sinking fund to retire 50 per cent. of issue before maturity is provided.) The population of Toronto is estimated to exceed 450,000.

Greater Winnipeg Water District, 5 per cent. gold bonds, due July 1, 1921, price 99.125 and interest, yield 5.20 per cent. The district comprises the city of Winnipeg and its more important suburbs, serving a population officially reported as 239,474.

VOTERS' COUNCIL URGES LIBERAL TRANSFER PLAN

Sacramento Woman's Club Asks Railway for General Transfers —Want City to Abolish Unsightly Billboards

The women of the suffrage States are keenly alive to need for civic betterment, and armed with the ballot, are zealous in demanding improvements.

The Woman's Council of Sacramento recently proposed to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company of that city a universal transfer system for all the street railway lines of Sacramento. The company turned down the suggestion, and the Council will file a complaint with the State Railroad Commission.

If the company finally agrees to the universal transfer system a passenger will be permitted to transfer at any convenient point to any street railway line in the city.

Mrs. H. W. Adams, president of the Council, says the organization is much opposed to a large bill-board recently erected on a downtown alley lot by the Chamber of Commerce. It is held to be an eye-sore. The Council plans to arouse public sentiment against its continuance.

The Montana State Association of Nurses has filed a petition for an injunction against J. J. Harrington, county treasurer of Silver Bow, and the members of the Butte School Board, asking the court to restrain said officers from paying the salary of Mrs. Alice B. Scollard, at present employed as a school nurse in Butte.

The complaint alleges that Mrs. Scollard is not a registered nurse, and hence is unlawfully employed in her present position. During previous litigation the State supreme court passed upon Mrs. Scollard's case and denied her the right to obtain a certificate.

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SPRINGFIELD HAS FINE GROUP OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

City has Spent Money Liberally for Civic Purposes—Bond Issues Have Been Easily Floated at Low Interest Rate.

MANY COLLEGES GIVE BENEFIT OF EXPERTS IN MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The mid-winter convention of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will be held Jan. 23, in the beautiful city of Springfield. Springfield is paying great attention to conventions, and will receive the suffrage leaders from all over the State with a warm welcome. They will have the opportunity of seeing what one of the most progressive cities of New England has accomplished in the way of public improvements through far-sighted planning and real patriotic vision. In the last few years, Springfield has perfected a new water supply at a cost of $2,000,000. It was a pioneer in motor-driven fire apparatus.

The Municipal Group

Springfield is famous for its public parks, and more especially prominent in the public eye since the completion of its new municipal group, which, with the site, cost $1,800,000. This comprises a group of three buildings, two classic structures of splendid style and proportions, one containing an auditorium seating 4,000, and the other a structure of similar exterior housing the city legislature, the executive and administrative departments of the city, and between the two a superb campanile rising 300 feet. Competent judges have pronounced this group the finest municipal centre in America. It has done more to advertise Springfield in a desirable way than any single exploit in the city's history. The campanile tower is a beautiful landmark, seen from every direction about Springfield for many miles, and is frequently noted by travelers on incoming trains with astonishment and delight long before they reach the city. It contains a large electrically-illumined clock which can be read two miles away, and a $10,000 set of chimes, given by individuals and civic organizations.

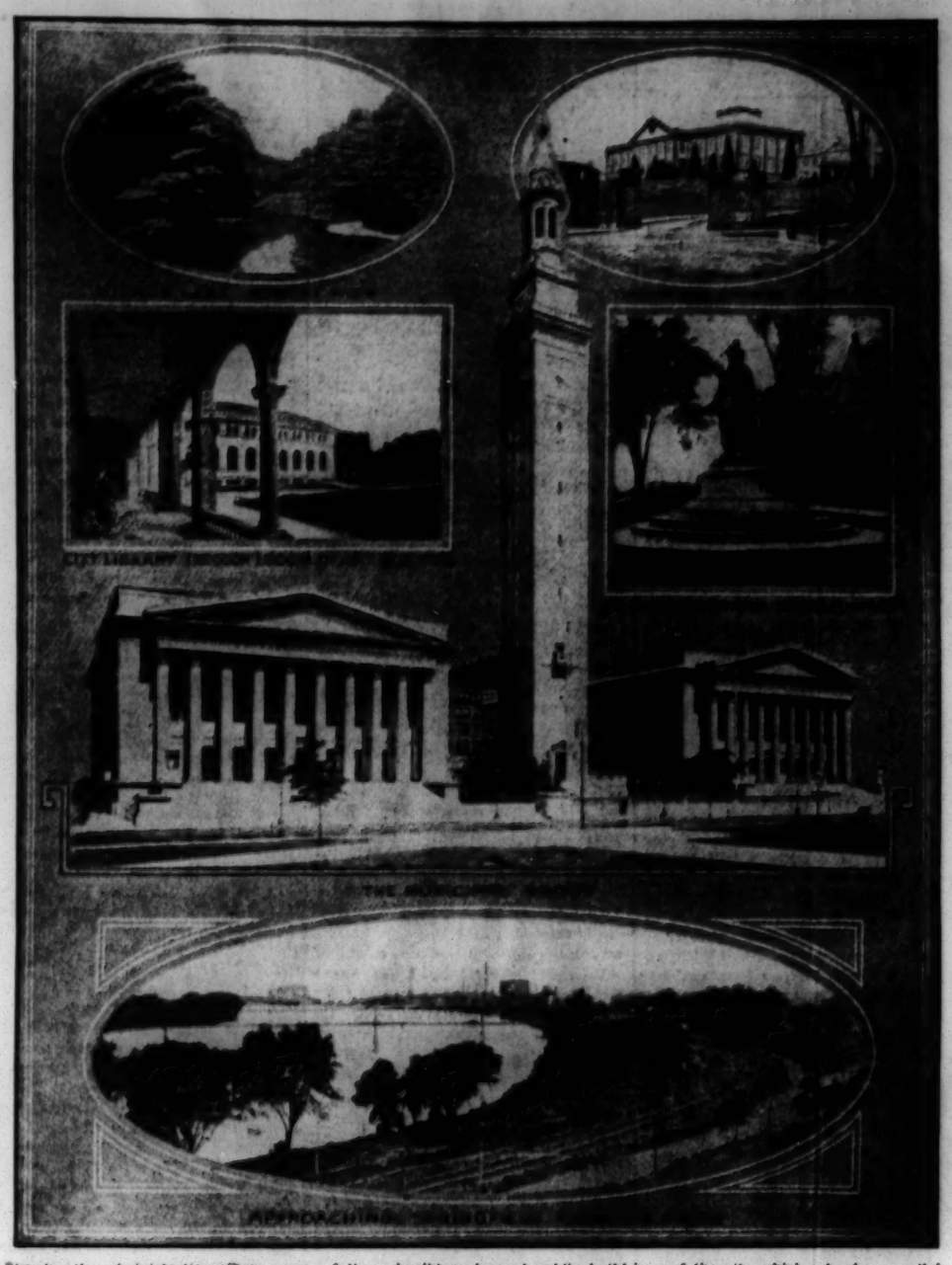
The Auditorium

The auditorium which will be used during the suffrage convention is noted for its fine acoustic properties, many distinguished speakers and celebrated artists pronouncing it one of the best in the world. It has one of the finest organs in America. One man was largely responsible for the vision and indefatigable spirit which brought this civic group into being. This was George Dwight Pratt, who gave about seven years of almost undivided effort to the promotion of the idea, and personal devotion to the carrying out of the project until it was completed. The municipal group is located in Court Square, which has been extended to the river through the expenditure of the gift of $10,000 by the late Tilly Haynes and private subscriptions of $100,000 more. It will be one of the most notable civic centres in any American city, an illustration of that intangible thing, "Public Spirit," which has been an important factor in the making of Springfield. Another illustration was the raising of $100,000 in one week for a new boys' club; the raising of $200,000 in a similar campaign for a new Y. M. C. A.; quite recently the subscribing of $500,000 to the stock of the Eastern States' Agricultural and Industrial Exposition which was held last fall in East Springfield. Probably one of the great factors in Springfield for its rapid progress toward civic improvement has been a great newspaper devoted always to sound ideals, The Springfield Republican.

Civic Activities

Springfield is a great educational centre, and a city of homes. The claim is made by its Board of Trade, which has been exceedingly active in the last six or eight years, that the city has no slums; has 21,000 individual homes, and is growing faster than the United States, having doubled its population in twenty years. It is a great industrial centre, and is constantly planning improvements through its industrial city planning commission, which have called for an expenditure of large sums of money to be procured from the sale of municipal bonds. It should be interesting to suffrage voters to learn that, in spite of its large expenditures, or probably because of them, through the right kind of planning scientific civic engineering, the value of assessed property has doubled in ten years. With all the great expenditure made by this city in the last decade, it would seem as though, according to the belief of pessimists and those who oppose large civic improvement, taxes ought to have increased to the point of being burdensome. Yet, because of the stimulus to investment and the impetus given to private initiative, the doubling of assessive values has had the best possible effect, and Springfield has one of the lowest tax rates of any New England city. More than that, although a [illegible] borrower in recent years, the city has always kept well within its limits, and enjoys the confidence of the financial world.

Springfield's Civic Attractions



Showing the administration offices, some of the splendid parks and public buildings of the city which extends a cordial welcome to the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage mid-winter convention this month.

Bonds for Public Improvement

Springfield is now paying 3.88% on its outstanding bond issues, and the premium paid by purchasers on the issuance of these bonds would reduce the rate to nearly 3½%. Springfield is acknowledged by the leading bond houses as one of the first three or four cities in the country in its credit rating and standing, partly due to the fact that its improvements have been well planned and executed without a breath of suspicion directed against the probity of its city government.

The importance of the attention given to housing is shown by the fact that the city has 200 different industries, with invested capital of $40,000,000, employing 20,000 men and 7,000 women, with a payroll of $20,000,000. The output of these industries amounts to $50,000,000, and $20,000,000 of raw material is consumed in producing it.

Public Buildings

Perhaps the delegates to the suffrage convention will take more interest at this time of the year in the civic centre and in the civic art centre than in the public parks, which are one of the greatest glories of this city of homes. In the civic art centre, on the crest of a hill rising above the municipal group, are the City Library, a joint gift of Andrew Carnegie and the citizens of Springfield, costing $350,000. This is a beautiful new building in white marble, and houses over 200,000 books. Immediately west of the library is the Art Museum, with the priceless George Walter Vincent Smith art collection, representing the life work of one of the most discriminating connoisseurs of America. The building is an Italian Renaissance structure of unusual character and beauty, and was designed by the late Walter Tallant Owen, a brilliant young Springfield architect. This building was made possible by a gift of $50,000 from the late Horace Smith, and by additional subscriptions of $50,000 made by public-spirited individuals and business concerns. The collections includes rare porcelains, cloissonne, bronzes, jades, iron, lacquer and ivory, ancient armor, illumined manuscripts, fine laces, embroideries and oriental rugs, in the assembling of which Mr. Smith has devoted his life, and he has now given the entire collection to the city.

An Intellectual Center

To the west of this group is the Science Museum, where are shown very complete and well arranged zoological and ornithological exhibits, nearly all the donations of Springfield citizens. Most notable of this entire educational group is the famous statue of the "Puritan," by Augustus St. Gaudens, on Merrick Park. It was erected by the late Chester W. Chapin, then president of the Boston and Albany Railroad, in honor of Samuel Chapin, one of the founders of Springfield and a deacon of the Old First Church. It is regarded as one of the best creations of St. Gaudens, and a cast of it in the Luxemburg ranks it in France with the foremost sculptures of the day.

It will also be of interest to the visitors to this beautiful and hospitable city that there are fifty churches, embracing all denominations, and within one hundred miles of the city are twenty-five colleges and universities, with a total enrolment of nearly 25,000 students, several of the notable educational institutions, Smith College, Mt. Holyoke, Amherst College and the Massachusetts State Agricultural College being in close proximity. Springfield also has two colleges within the city which are worthy of special mention, the Y. M. C. A. College, with nearly 300 students, sending young men all over the world to become leaders in Y. M. C. A. work, and the American International College, with 150 students, representing 20 nationalities, being taught American citizenship.

Leads in City Planning

The notable feature of Springfield which will be much in observation by delegates to the convention will, however, be the fact that its civic development is being rapidly promoted along the lines of city planning, requiting expenditure of large sums secured from bond issues. This fact is so important in presenting Springfield as an up-to-date municipality, beautiful and attractive, that it will suggest the adoption of similar methods elsewhere, especially as this course is attended with a high financial standing for the city and low cost on its bond requirements, and a very moderate tax rate, in spite of the regular large and increasing investments in splendid civic improvements.

Pierre, S. D.—The suffragists have been here since the third day of the present Legislature, and it is generally expected that they will ask the solons again to submit a suffrage amendment to the voters in 1918.

With the prohibition question settled and the liquor interests out of business, it is thought equal suffrage will stand a better chance at the polls than it did last November.

The native born women of Yukon territory, Canada, are seeking political equality, says the Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 9.

While they claim the vote as a right, they are asking for it at this time as a matter of expediency in that they believe it to be essential to the future of the Territory that the alien male vote, which has grown very strong, shall not dominate its politics.

FILIPINO CLUB GETS RESULTS

Measures for Civic Betterment, Health and Employment Conditions Occupy Energies of Manila Women

Manila has a woman's club. It has secured many good things, including the appointment of three police matrons.

Each year the club has established a new day nursery in Manila. "Good houses were secured, a trained American superintendent placed in charge, graduate Filipino nurses supplied and a campaign of publicity and popularity unceasingly waged," writes Miss Bessie Dwyer in The Survey.

In the center of Manila the women have set up a flower market, which today controls the retail flower trade and is operated entirely by Filipinos. Miss Dwyer adds:

Filipino Women Lawyers Help

"A woman's free legal aid has been established, under club auspices, by two young Filipino women lawyers, who graduated brilliantly from the University of the Philippines and passed the bar examination. Their names—and they should go down to fame—are Paz A. Legaspi and Natavadid Almeda. Many cases of poor and abused women have already been adjusted by these wonderful girls.

Will Have Free Employment Bureau

"A woman's free employment agency is also promised the club for next year by the government authorities, with a woman of special abilities in charge, and a plan has been devised and worked out by which the civil service bureau and the bureau of labor will, in future, cooperate and further the interest of the eligibles on the list of the former, by forwarding the names of those who do not object (and not otherwise) to the bureau of labor, who will maintain them for call by the business and mercantile firms. It is thought that this plan if properly handled will greatly aid the men and women hitherto entirely depending upon their civil service qualifications to find employment, and at the same time aid the business men to get better-equipped material for their specific needs.

Gave Lepers a Christmas

The woman's club, of Manila, sent a delegation of women, ten Americans and one Filipino, to the island of Culion, where there are 3700 lepers, to investigate conditions and report. As a result, Christmas gifts were sent to the whole colony, with some special article asked for in pathetic notes from the lepers.

SERVES STATE BY SAVING FORESTS

Klamath Reserve Boasts Only Woman Forest Fire Look-out in Government Employ—Miss Daggett's Love of her Work Carries her to Success.

Through her love for the natural beauties of California and her desire to serve in the protecting of the forests of the Pacific slope, Miss Hallie M. Daggett won a place in the United States forest service after much pressure had been brought to bear on the government, which was loath to give her a position that would mean so much exposure to the elements.

She was granted a season's trial, and made good. Her duty is that of a forest fire look-out, and her station is on a lonely peak in the Klamath National Forest in the Golden State.

Miss Daggett spends her days in her lookout tower, 6444 feet above the sea level, and sometimes above the clouds. With her field glasses she sweeps the horizon for miles and miles around for the soaring smoke wreath which foretells future havoc if left unheeded. When she discerns the sinister gray column rising she consults the map lying beside her, a miniature of the extensive range surrounding her.

Many of the men of the service prophesied early defeat for her purpose when she found herself the sole occupant of a lonely mountain, but she has never flinched, her work is well done, and season after season sees her better satisfied with it. She declares it a never-ending pleasure to search the vast acres of the territory for new beauties at every hour, from one sunrise to the next.

STATE TO INSPECT MEAT SUPPLY

California Veterinarian Will Ask Law-Makers to Establish Comprehensive System—Dairy Bureau Lauds Sacramento's Milk Inspection Department

Dr. Charles Keane, State Veterinarian of California, has announced that he will introduce in the present Legislature a bill providing for a system of State-wide meat inspection and the maintenance of a standard of sanitation at slaughter houses.

It is intended to make the sanitation features of the bill compulsory. Dr. Keane says its greatest benefit will be to small cities and towns, where neither Federal, State nor municipal inspection is carried on.

Dr. Keane says if the bill passes, he believes it will be only a short time before practically everybody will be demanding from the butchers meat bearing the stamp of inspection.

The system will cost the State nothing, as provision is to be made to charge the actual cost of inspection work to the slaughter houses.

Secretary F. W. Anderson of the California State Dairy Bureau believes the milk inspection department of Sacramento is one of the finest anywhere in the West, according to press dispatches in the Sacramento Bee. Mr. Anderson says:

"It is my opinion that Sacramento has a good chemist and bacteriologist and force of inspectors, as well as laboratories well equipped for the examination of milk.

"It is with pleasure that this Bureau expresses its approval of the said milk inspection department."

AIM FOR SHORTER DAY IN MISSOURI

Jefferson City, Mo.—A bill introduced in the lower branch of the Missouri Legislature last week will, if it is passed, establish an eight-hour day for women workers.

Woman's Club Spreading

"Some twenty women's clubs, based on the constitution and by-laws of the Woman's Club of Manila, and fostered by literature, in English and Spanish, specially prepared and sent broadcast throughout the islands, have been formed this year," says Miss Dwyer. They are coming into fashion, and it is hoped that a federation of them may later be formed.

Women Are Good Business Men

"The power for good in this Oriental country, wielded by its women, is enormous. They are foremost in all good work, and the best 'business men' in the islands—that is, they match wits with the Chino and other foreigners in the retail and wealth-producing factors and seldom come out second best. Good mothers, warm-hearted friends, charitable and extremely quick in perception are the Filipino women."

Sooner or later, these women will be voters; and we believe they will acquit themselves fully as well as the Filipino men.

BAR ASSOCIATION WILL NOT CHANGE

By Vote of 4 to 1 Refuse to Exclude Women From Membership—Charles E. Hughes New President

New York City.—While Charles Evans Hughes was being elected president of the New York State Bar Association, on Jan. 12, women lawyers were likewise winning a victory when a motion to exclude them from the Association's membership was lost by a vote of four to one.

Though the by-laws do not exclude women, none are members at present; and it was James Judge, a Brooklyn lawyer, who wanted the by-laws amended to shut them out. He was led to do it because the executive committee reported the applications of two women.

Only three members voted to shut women out.

DEAN GROSVENOR ON THE BALLOT

Late Head of Cathedral Believed Taxation Without It to Be a Tyranny

It is pleasant to remember now when Dean Grosvenor of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York has just been taken out of life, that he gave this testimony for woman suffrage on Oct. 29, 1915:

"I cannot find any logical or sensible reason that has yet been given by anybody why women should not have the vote. I am an old-fashioned American and I believe there should be no taxation without representation. Certainly women are bearing their share of the taxes of the country. And, as far as I have been able to learn or observe, women have quite as much intelligence and are quite as capable of deciding questions of public welfare and policy as are the men.

"I do not believe that home life will be interfered with. Elections come only once a year, and women might just as well spend their spare time considering the interests of the public and the conditions of city life as any other topic that might occupy their minds.

"Women who care most for their homes and the serious problems of home life will do most for the city and State, and their duties for the city and State may be made to contribute to their home life."

CALIFORNIA CITY FREE FROM LAW-BREAKERS

For the first time in years, the police of Marysville, Cal., are out of work. The city jail is empty.

A dispatch in the Sacramento Bee says:

"Police officers cannot remember how long it has been since the jail was empty before."

WOMAN IS APPRAISER

Sacramento, Cal.—Miss Elizabeth Kenny has been appointed as inheritance tax-appraiser in Los Angeles County last week by the State comptroller. Miss Kenny, who is an attorney, is the first woman ever appointed as appraiser in California.

SEE SUFFRAGE AS ECONOMIC REFORM

"Out of Place" Plea Leads Many Ontario Men to State Their Advocacy of Equal Rights—Paper Urges Government of Province to Follow Manitoba's Example

Toronto, Ont.—Not long ago there was a flurry in this city created by certain persons who attempted to throw a damper on woman suffrage by arguing that, while the war was on, agitation for the extension of franchise rights was out of place.

This action only served to call attention to the fact that, as a direct result of the war, the sentiment in favor of votes for women has gained momentum. The Industrial Banner, in a recent issue, says:

"The most hopeful phase in the situation is that during the last couple of years thousands of men with votes who were formerly opposed or indifferent to this economic reform, have come out unequivocally in advocacy of it, and favor its propoganda right now during war time, and, what is more, will do their 'bit' in helping it on.

"The women of Ontario have a right to expect at the hands of the legislators at least as fair treatment as the women of Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia, who have been granted equal suffrage in those provinces, even during war times. It is time the Ontario government recognized the fact that the womanhood of the province should have the ballot."

SHEPPARD BILL PASSES SENATE

By Vote of 55 to 32, Upper House Expresses Desire to Eliminate Liquor From Washington—Senators From Suffrage States Vote "Yes"

Washington, D. C.—The Sheppard bill to make the National Capital "dry" passed the Senate, Jan. 9, by a vote of 55 to 32.

Of the 55 aye votes; 18 were cast by Senators from equal suffrage States, while only four of those against the measure were from States where women vote.

Both Senators from nine States were opposed,—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Missouri and Alabama—Missouri being the only State west of the Mississippi, and not one of the States having equal suffrage. The Senators from Colorado, Montana, Kansas, Idaho, Washington and Utah all voted in favor of the measure.

"The filthy toil of politics scares some men, but they should remember that women are experts at cleaning. One fears women are not intelligent enough to vote. There are some ignorant women, it is true, but the dullest of them could pass all the educational tests required of men in Illinois (none). Anyway women should not be blamed for ignorance of matters from which they are persistently debarred."—Catherine Waugh McCulloch.

News Stand Display

When you ask for "The Woman's Journal", now on sale at the principal news stands in Greater Boston, and buy a copy for your own use, or to give to some friend you may meet in the next half hour, you are helping to get the paper displayed prominently. Economic laws govern here as elsewhere. While the newsdealer gets top notch profits on "The Woman's Journal", yet the big sellers get the first row display. Help to make "The Woman's Journal" a big seller. So much for news stands. Here are two advertisements. Cut out one and use it today. If you hand the one headed "Mr. Newsdealer" to the boy who leaves your morning paper he will do the rest. Write us the result.

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